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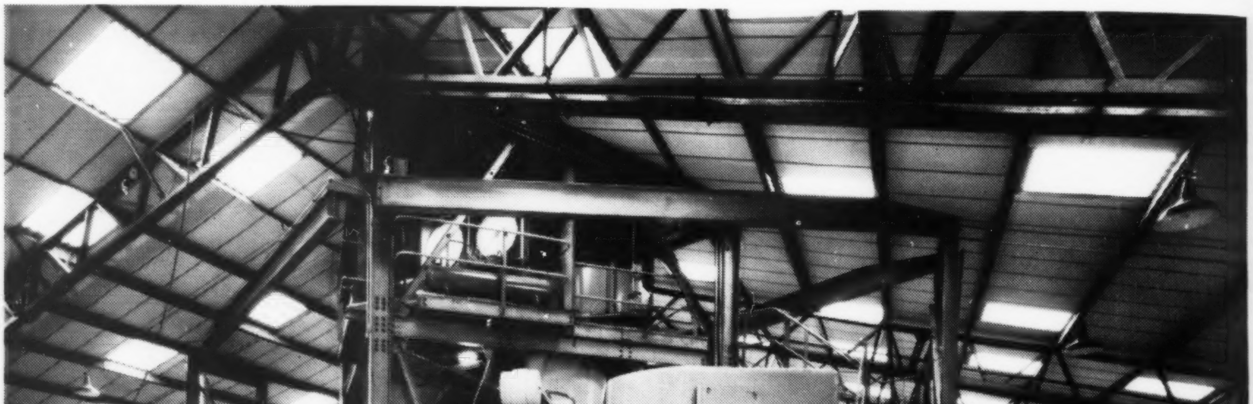

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Front cover photograph

Built by Cowans, Sheldon & Co. Ltd., of Carlisle, a branch of Clyde Crane & Booth Ltd., for the Port of Bristol Authority, the 150-ton floating crane illustrated is the latest crane of this type to be commissioned in the United Kingdom. Cowans Sheldon have been designers and builders of floating cranes since their inception, and over the years they have supplied examples for naval and commercial use in many parts of the world. Exactly half of the floating cranes built by the company since 1907 have been exported to France, Egypt, Sudan, South Africa, Iran, Aden, India, Burma, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Chile and Venezuela. Some of these were of spectacular size and their delivery to overseas destinations presented considerable towage problems.

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Link with export markets throughout the world by Telex

By R. MARTIN, Head of Marketing Branch, **GPO Inland Telecommunications** Dept.

GOOD COMMUNICATIONS are even more important to exporters than they are to those who trade exclusively on the home market. Distance and differences in local time and language are factors which the exporter has to consider. Keeping the channels of communication open in spite of these difficulties can make the difference between maintaining or losing export contracts.

With this in mind, it is interesting to note one significant difference between business life in this country and its counterparts in Western Europe and the United States. This is the much greater use made abroad of Telex – the public teleprinter service.

As far as Europe is concerned the reasons are partly historical. When the first British automatic Telex exchange went into operation in 1959 and the number of United Kingdom subscribers stood at under 6,000, Western Germany already had 29,000 working installations, the legacy of an extensive network built up during World War II. Telex is now well established in the Western World, so that British firms using the service are likely to make a much better impression abroad as well as deriving the benefits unique to this particular form of communication.

There are now some 16,000 Telex subscribers listed in Britain and their number is increasing by almost 20 per cent yearly. Many of the larger firms and organizations are already subscribers, but the growing realization of the part to be played in the export drive by smaller concerns calls for another look at the special advantages of Telex to the exporter.

Put simply, the facility offered by Telex is the ability to sit down at a teleprinter keyboard and type out a message which is reproduced almost simultaneously on a distant teleprinter. The basic equipment as supplied by the Post Office consists of a teleprinter, a dialling unit and a table on which to stand them. The annual rental of £160 for this is offset by the cheap call charges for overseas Telex messages.

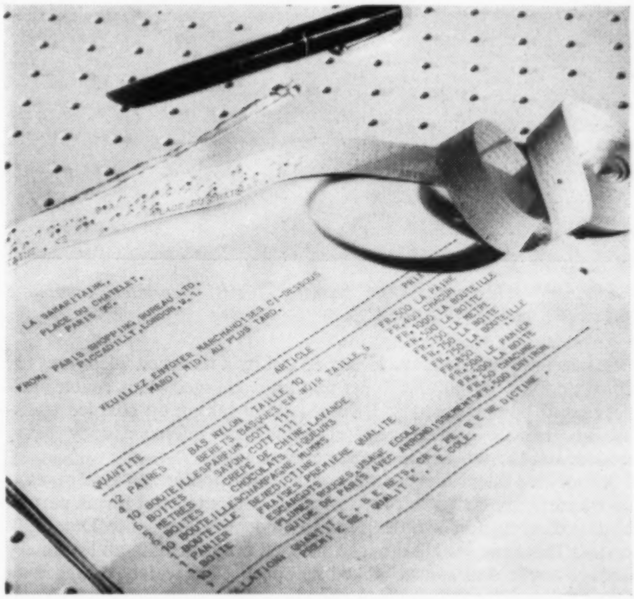
To give an example: a phone call to Switzerland charged at the minimum rate costs 10s. In the same period a competent Telex operator could transmit 120 words for 5s., whereas a telegram of equal length would cost £4.

To all intents and purposes, Telex operates with the same speed and convenience as the telephone. Telex calls are dialled, giving subscribers direct access to all parts of the United Kingdom, most parts of the United States and to 15 of the major European countries. Calls to most other parts of the world can be connected through the operator.

Unlike the telephone, the reception of a Telex message does not require the presence of a human operator. As long as the teleprinter is switched on and supplied with paper it will continue to accept messages, an important consideration to businessmen working across international date lines or with countries whose office hours do not coincide with our own.

The operating procedure which makes this possible is the 'answer back code' by which the teleprinter identifies itself on receiving a call. An answer back code, which is alphabetical and in two parts – based on the firm's name or function and its location – is allocated to each Telex subscriber together with a number by which he can be reached by other subscribers. Both are listed in directories. Thus to make a Telex call the operator dials the required number, waits for the correct answer back code to appear on the teleprinter and then types out the message.

The teleprinter keyboard has nearly all the facilities of the ordinary typewriter, the main difference being that letters appear in capitals only. With this exception, all messages can be set out exactly as they would be in a letter, including columns of figures, order numbers, parts lists etc. The process of typing out a message automatically produces a filing and reference copy on the sending teleprinter.



Specimen French language telex message and tape.

Unlike a telephone message, no following letter of confirmation is required, no acknowledgement is necessary, the chances of misunderstandings are greatly reduced in respect of messages from foreign countries and any language difficulties can be sorted out at leisure with the aid of a dictionary.

In common with STD, Telex calls are charged in 2d. units whose duration varies according to distance. On a call within the same exchange area, 2d. will buy 60 seconds transmission time, rising to a maximum inland charge of 2d. for 15 seconds for distances of 125 miles and over. Call charges to Europe vary from 2d. for 7·5 seconds for calls to France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 2·5 seconds for calls to Italy. The minimum charge for a call to the United States is £1 per minute for directly dialled calls.

Mastering the Telex keyboard presents no difficulties to a competent typist, who should soon be able to attain the average transmitting proficiency of approximately 35 words a minute. However, more complicated messages such as those including columns of figures, will slow typing speed and consequently increase the cost of the call. Telex subscribers who anticipate sending this type of message fairly frequently will find it economical to hire automatic transmitting equipment.

The automatic transmitter itself, which carries an annual rental of £65, takes messages in the form of punched paper tape and transmits at the maximum possible speed of approximately 70 words a minute, roughly twice the speed of a good operator. The function of translating

Subscribers' telex installation showing 7FRP teleprinter, automatic transmitter and signalling unit.

messages into punched tape is carried out by a modified teleprinter for which an extra rental of £70 per annum is charged. This enables any message to be composed at leisure without taking up charged transmission time, a printed page checking and reference copy being produced at the same time as the punched tape.

A modified teleprinter with automatic transmitter can also be used for transmitting coded information to a computer and forms part of the data transmission facilities provided under the Post Office 'Datel 100' service. The same installation can be used both for data and ordinary message traffic and can be linked to approved privately owned data terminal equipment.

Multelex service

Another facility is the Multelex service under which the Post Office will relay an identical message to four or more subscribers, leaving the users installation free for the reception or sending of other messages.

Even when corresponding with non-Telex subscribers, Telex can be useful for 'handing in' or receiving telegrams. A telegram received on Telex will generally reach its destination quicker than one delivered by messenger service and can be received outside messenger delivery hours. For those who need to keep a check on call charges, meters which will register the number of 2d. units expended during calls can be fitted in most parts of the country at an annual rental of £22.

Telex has proved itself a valuable asset to many British firms engaged in overseas trade, and it can only be a matter of time before it takes its place alongside the telephone and the typewriter as an everyday method of inter-firm contact.

Growth prospects for OECD countries

IMPROVED PROSPECTS for continued strong expansion in North America in the remainder of 1965 and well into 1966 is forecast by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in an article published in the December issue of the 'OECD Observer'. On present trends the year-to-year gain for the OECD area as a whole in 1966 may be 4-4.5 per cent, but big differences between the various member countries, and particularly between North America and the rest of the area may continue.

The article, entitled 'The Economic Outlook, November 1965', assesses the prospects for demand, output, trade and payments for OECD countries through the first half of 1966 and is illustrated by a number of tables and graphs. Copies of the 'OECD Observer' may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, price 3s.

Lord Brown speaks to exporters on integration

'I THINK THERE is a need for a smaller number of larger companies. I am not denigrating the small company, but I do think that the export effort in this country calls for some sophistication which is beyond the capabilities of the small company'. This was said by Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade when he addressed a group of some 400 exporters at a meeting organized by the Overseas Department of the London Chamber of Commerce in London on December 13.

Continuing, Lord Brown said that he believed that a large number of small companies did not have the same capabilities in the matter of exports as a small number of large companies. 'What I advocate is the integration of small firms into big units. Don't let me be misunderstood, I am not advocating the integration of firms to form a part of bigger firms as we have seen in the past. That is what I would term as the "rag-bag".'

A great deal had been spoken of 'group exporting' by small companies, he added. In the sale of technical goods it was becoming obvious that the services of a highly trained person were needed, and if the firm was large enough it was best to have such a highly trained person in the country to which it was intended to export. Such a position was open only to large companies who could afford the salaries of such persons. 'If, however, you were to set up a situation in which you established an organization whose function was to find out six to twelve firms who manufactured a range of products which were non-competitive with each other, but sold to the same group of customers, then the services of a highly trained salesman, a native of the country to which it was proposed to export, could be obtained. His salary and expenses would be shared, and perhaps one week in four he could visit the firms concerned in order that he might make constructional criticisms, of the products offered for sale, and also advise on the condition and state of the market.'

Eventually, said Lord Brown, firms could arrange to have a share of a paid representative in every market in the world. 'If we can get this degree of quality into this sort of exporting, perhaps we can overcome the confusion which seems to have crept into our present export drive. This is only a theory of mine, but I believe that exporters might well examine it.'

MINISTER OPENS EXPORT DISPLAY

Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade (second left) discusses a point with Mr. J. G. Christopher, director of Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd. (left) following the opening by Lord Brown on December 7 of a new permanent export display in a showroom at Thorn House, London. In his opening speech, Lord Brown said he was surprised to find that Thorn's group of companies accounted for 90 per cent of the United Kingdom's exports of fluorescent tubes and control gear, 50 per cent of electric lamps and fittings and 50 per cent of the company's total production of tape recorders. Also in the picture are Mr. N. G. Leaf, general manager international division of Thorn (second right), and Mr. C. W. S. Barnes, export manager of British Radio Corporation.

Mr. Jay on November trade figures

COMMENTING on the November trade figures (see page 1445) on December 14, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said:

'The excellent November export total shows that the past year's export promotion efforts by industry and the Government are yielding solid results. This is the second time within a matter of months that the figure has broken through the £400 million mark. Better still, though one month may always be exceptional, total exports for the first 11 months of this year were 7 per cent higher than in those months of last year. This is a rate of increase approaching more nearly than for many years past the rise in world trade generally.

'I should like to congratulate Sir William McFadzean and his colleagues in the BNEC, and all others engaged in the export campaign, on these highly encouraging figures.'

'Britain should be a nation of travelling salesmen'

'BRITAIN used to be a nation of shopkeepers – I would like to think of her now as a nation of travelling salesmen', said Mr. George Thomson, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce in London on December 8. Mr. Thomson said that if Britain was to continue to have an effective political influence in the world it could only be done through winning the export battle. 'What Britain needs is an extra £100 million of exports a year. What is needed very strongly is a partnership between industry and diplomacy', he said.

Earlier Mr. Thomson had welcomed the formation of the Committee for Exports to Israel (see below) particularly in view of the fact that Britain's exports to Israel during 1961-64 had more than doubled. Israel's exports to Britain in 1961 totalled £16.5 million and last year were £22.8 million. In the first nine months of 1965 they were £20.5 million. 'Britain and Israel are both countries which have to export in order to live and they are increasingly doing so to their mutual benefit', said the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Committee for exports to Israel

THE COMMITTEE for Exports to Israel, whose creation was announced on October 12, has now been constituted, met for the first time on November 29. Its present membership is: Mr. Marcus J. Sieff (chairman), vice-chairman Marks & Spencer Ltd.; Major-General R. F. K. Belchem, managing director, Great Universal Stores Export Corporation Ltd.; Mr. Charles Clore, chairman, The Bentley Engineering Group Ltd.; Mr. S. S. Cohen, export director, James Scott Electrical (Overseas) Ltd.; Mr. R. H. Grierson, director, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.; Lord Kilmarnock, deputy chairman, Harris and Dixon Ltd.; Mr. K. Newlands, export director, Elliott-Automation (Overseas) Ltd.; Mr. E. M. Rose, assistant under-secretary of state, Foreign Office; and Mr. A. E. Welch, under-secretary, Board of Trade.

United States: UK Scientific Mission

THE UNITED KINGDOM Scientific Mission in Washington has prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports can be seen in the Board of Trade Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7066). The library can supply copies of the reports on payment of a photocopying charge of 1s. per page.

The 1965 International Water Quality Exposition (Report No. 65/64), October 1965. 9 pages.	The Exposition was sponsored jointly by the Water Conditioning Association International and the Water Conditioning Foundation. Papers covered political activity in the water conservation field and attempted to compare desalination techniques with water reclamation methods. The report summarizes most of the papers given on the nature of water and also on water quality conservation.
Irradiated Wood – Plastic Compositions (Report No. 65/66), October 1965. 10 pages.	The Atomic Industrial Forum and the United States Atomic Energy Commission sponsored an information meeting in Chicago which summarized the work carried out to date in developing impregnation and irradiation techniques. They considered the design and cost of requisite facilities and also the market potential for the various wood-plastic materials and the products made from them.
More on Mycotoxins (Report No. 65/67), October 1965. 8 pages.	The 79th Annual Meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists included its usual session on progress in 'aflatoxin methodology'.
Sixth Electrical Insulation Conference Part I – Laminated Circuit Boards (Report No. 65/70), November 1965. 6 pages.	The Report summarizes papers on problems experienced in laminated circuit boards and includes the following subjects:– The thermal ageing of laminates; an objective method of determining punchability of laminate materials; co-operation with the Military Services and the laminate consumer industry; the use of thin copper laminates in multilayer printed wiring; materials and processes for multilayer circuits.
Sixth Electrical Insulation Conference Part II – Insulation for the Space Environment (Report No. 65/71), November 1965. 5 pages.	This report deals with special insulation problems which may arise in the space environment. Subjects are as follows: – Environmental effects on insulation in space; space environmental effects on silicone insulation materials; gamma radiation effects on magnet wire; foam-in-place dielectric materials for embedment of aircraft and space vehicle electronic networks operating at 3,000 volts; experience of users of insulation in space.
Sixth Electrical Insulation Conference Part III – Electronics Insulation Materials (Report No. 65/72), November 1965. 7 pages.	This report describes some unusual problems being experienced in insulation and some of the newer insulating materials. Papers include:– Improvements in properties of coated electrical sleeving; effect of decomposition products from electrical insulation on metal and metal finishes; Microwave printed circuitry for high performance and reliability; dielectrics in micro-circuitry for communications; the electrical properties of K-1 Polycarbonate; Glass Resins – a new material for electrical applications.
Sixth Electrical Insulation Conference Part IV – Insulated Electric Power Cables (Report No. 65/73), November 1965. 4 pages.	The New York Chapter of IEEE arranged a panel discussion on insulation for power cables. This report describes the main points which were discussed:– The requirements for greater loads and higher operating temperatures in power cables have been continually increasing. The four types of cables which were discussed were impregnated paper, varnished cloth, rubber and asbestos.

COMET appoint deputy chairman

SIR ARNOLD LINDLEY, Chairman of The Engineering Industries Training Board, has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade under the Chairmanship of Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews.

'Exporting to the Common Market'

THE British Chamber of Commerce in France is to hold a three-day conference on the theme 'Exporting to the Common Market' in March, 1966.

Further information can be obtained from Lt.-Col. E. A. L. Iremonger, Secretary General, British Chamber of Commerce, France (Incd.) 6, rue Halevy, Paris (9°), France.

Leicester trade mission criticises HM Consular services in US

A REPORT OF a delegation from Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce on their mission to the United States of America where they visited New York, Chicago and Los Angeles from September 12-23 last, contained a number of criticisms of HM Consular Service of which the following is an extract:

'This was the first mission of its type to visit America, and we hope that any criticisms which are made will be construed constructively. We had an unrivalled opportunity of examining the services available in the United States to exporters which are being subsidised by a very substantial amount of tax-payers' money. There has been quite a considerable amount of criticism of our Consular Service on the Continent, and our own experience in a good many countries tends to substantiate a greater part of the comments made. Unless some forceful comment is made which must, in our opinion, be followed by drastic action, we are failing in our duty.'

Dealing with New York the report states:

'The hosiery group had realized that New York is a very difficult market to penetrate. Unfortunately, the arrangements made by the Consulate left much to be desired. The first difficulty was encountered at Customs. Precise instructions had been obtained before the mission started about the requirements of the New York Customs and the US Embassy had provided exact details of the system of putting samples into bond.

'Unfortunately, three members of the hosiery group were interviewed by a Customs official who was not aware of the regulations. A considerable delay occurred which could have been avoided if even a junior officer from the Commercial section of the Consulate had met the party on its arrival at the airport. While hard-selling missions do not need any 'red-carpet' it would be helpful in the future if the Consulate could spare one of their representatives to meet missions and to guide them through the formalities.

'Arrangements had been made for the mission to see buyers in the hotel and we were informed that 500 letters had been sent out with this in mind. The whole of the first day was fruitless in that hardly anyone came to see the hosiery members. The list did not contain one recognisable name of any large organization and it was not until a representative of Rosenthal and Rosenthal, who are factors, came, was it discovered that the list comprised agents, shippers and importers. The only chain-store on the list was that of the Jewel Tea Co. Other prominent ones were conspicuous by their absence.

'This caused considerable alarm amongst the hosiery members, and towards the end of the first afternoon arrangements were made for one member to telephone as many chain and department stores as was possible within the short time available to see if they could send representatives to the hotel. In all cases they claimed to have no knowledge of the mission, but one or two called either late on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning. It was not until Monday evening that we saw any member of the Consulate staff at a small reception which had been given by the Chamber of Commerce.

'We endeavoured to express our disappointment at the state of affairs which existed, particularly as we were leaving for Chicago on Wednesday.'

The report went on to say: 'Representations to the Consul (Commercial) had some effect in that on Tuesday more attention was given to our needs. For instance, the Commercial Officer for consumer goods did her best to get buyers to come and meet our members, and it was quite obvious, that had her efforts been appropriately directed in the first place, she would have been able to do a first class job.'

Other extracts from the report are given below:

In New York the engineering members were able to see a number of firms in their own field, and one such visit produced some interesting possibilities for manufacture and distribution in the United States. 'In all cases from the engineers' point of view the important price to discover is the OEM (Original Equipment Manufacture) price which is that negotiated between the manufacturer of the equipment and any firm or undertaking purchasing in reasonably large quantities for distribution or for incorporation in their own installations. The OEM price may vary for a particular product depending upon the importance which the manufacturer of the equipment may place upon securing the business. A product which has a recommended list price of 40 dollars may have an OEM price of less than seven dollars.'

In conclusion the report states: 'There is no doubt at all that there is a tremendous market in the Mid-West and Far-West for the type of merchandise produced in Leicester, and this in spite of the climatic difference between, say, California and Chicago. Leicester manufacturers can easily meet the market demands of the United States and even the difficulty of greatest distance and the cost of getting merchandise there can still be absorbed in their price levels provided manufacturers are willing to "cut the English cloth according to the American coat".'

Other criticisms made by the mission are contained in the report, copies of which can be obtained from the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce, 3 Granby Street, Leicester, price 5s., post free.

Lord Brown replies at Chamber lunch

BEFORE THE REPORT was published last week, the mission had also criticised the Committee for Exports to the USA.

'I have investigated the public criticism made of the Committee for Exports to the United States (CEUSA) and of United Kingdom commercial officers in New York by the export mission sponsored by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce. I regret the necessity of saying that the latter body was itself to a large extent responsible for the unsatisfactory situation,' said Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the annual luncheon of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce on December 9.

'It is unfortunate – to say the least – to have to criticize a body which has put so much energy into missions overseas in search of exports but the steps which they have taken to publicize their criticisms nationally before exposing them for comment to those concerned makes this necessary as a matter of justice. CEUSA is an area committee of the British National Export Council and BNEC has in the past 12 months sponsored over 40 successful overseas missions. These include missions supported by CEUSA and the Consular Posts in the United States in the past six months from the boatbuilders, fashion industry, giftware, and leatherware industries. This has been possible because these missions in general have given well in advance the essential details needed to arrange effective programmes.'

In the case of Leicester Chamber of Commerce, Lord Brown pointed out that this information was not sent to the Embassy in Washington nor to the Consular Posts and Chambers of Commerce engaged in making arrangements until the end of July. This left virtually only the holiday month of August in which to contact buyers, agents and representatives (whom the mission wanted to meet) and as anywhere else, most of these people were by then on holiday.

Our commercial officers in New York agreed that the reception of the mission was unsatisfactory but the Minister of State had in fairness to point out (a) that some of our staff were on holiday in August, and (b) New York was a very big place and it was extremely difficult to arouse buying interest in a mixed mission at short notice in a holiday month.

A *Times* article entitled 'Exports committee criticized' indicated that the mission expected to meet 500 buyers in New York – 'a truly Herculean task for our officers and the Chambers of Commerce to achieve under such circumstances.' Our overseas commercial services, in Lord Brown's experience, before and since joining the Board of Trade were the subject of a growing volume of praise by British and foreign businessmen alike. It would be deplorable if the Leicester incident were to cause British companies to change their opinion of them. It was unfortunate that Lord Watkinson and his committee and our energetic commercial officers who had worked so successfully in helping to raise our exports to the United States by 15 per cent this year were the subject of ill advised public comment.

These operations called for careful 'homework' by the members of the missions and full collaboration with the appropriate Area Committee of the BNEC, the Board of Trade both in the regions and at headquarters and our overseas posts. Perfection was not achievable but rising standards of competence were being steadily achieved as experience grew.

Question in Parliament

A QUESTION on the Leicester Chamber of Commerce Mission to the United States was answered in the House of Commons by Mr. Walter Padley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, on December 13 (*Hansard*, December 13, Col. 908).

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

The letters quoted below have been sent by United Kingdom businessmen to home or overseas officers expressing appreciation for their help.

UNITED STATES

On returning from the United States of America I wish to thank you for all the work you did prior to my visit.

The information and service provided by your Commercial Officers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York was excellent, and I am grateful to them for the help they gave me, and I would be grateful if you could pass on my thanks.

All businessmen visiting overseas markets should be aware of the first-class service your department is able to provide.

Staffordshire Potteries Ltd.

The writer has now returned to this country following his visit to the United States, and he would like to express his very great appreciation of the outstanding service provided to him by your Consular officials in each of the cities which he visited.

The enthusiasm with which each of these officials dealt with the writer's problems was extremely encouraging and he will not hesitate to contact you and seek your assistance on any future overseas investigations which he has to carry out.

Smith Motor Accessory Division,
S. Smith and Sons,
(England) Ltd.,
Witney, Oxon.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Having just returned from my business journey to the United States and Canada I would like to place on record my heartfelt thanks to the Board of Trade representatives and Information Services in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Montreal. They all did a first-class job for me and you can use myself or my letter to point out to other small and medium size businesses and directors the tremendous help and expertise available if they want to go out anywhere in the world and fight for exports.

It's all very worthwhile for our country and society, for any businessman to know that his merchandise can be sold well in the toughest markets in the world, providing the hard work is put in prior to the personal attack on the market.

Edward Mann Ltd.,
London, N.16.

I have recently completed my tour of the United States and Canada, visiting New York, Detroit, Vancouver, Montreal, Halifax, Nova Scotia; this letter is to tell you briefly that in my opinion the journey was extremely well worthwhile and a number of contacts were made. We will notify you more fully of these at a later date.

Although I had no contact with British Government representatives in New York, due to the fact that I was pressed for time and was already following up a known contact, I did so in all other centres.

I would like to record my appreciation of the immense amount of help I received from the Trade Commissioners and their staff that I met, they were absolutely first class and went to no end of trouble to ensure that I met the companies who might be interested in our products. I would also like to record my appreciation for the help I received from the Midland Regional Office prior to my departure.

Meynell and Sons Ltd., Wolverhampton.

During the 'Best of Europe' Import Fair held at the Omaha (Nebraska) store of J. L. Brandeis & Sons Inc. from October 18 to 30, Mr. R. K. Einstein (left), vice-president, sales promotion, received a commemorative plaque from Mr. R. Arculus, British Deputy Consul-General (Commercial) in New York. The plaque was presented on behalf of the Board of Trade in recognition of the successful 'Hail Britannia' promotion held at the store last year.

BERNE

Thank you very much indeed for your letter, informing us of the change in the Swiss tariff classification. We remain as interested in this matter as we were at the time of the original correspondence in early 1963, and very much appreciate the way in which you are still bearing this in mind.

The Metal Box Co. Ltd., London, W.1.

TANANARIVE, MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Thank you for your letter and for the very workmanlike report you have so kindly provided. This gives a good picture of the position and, as I see it, there is a place for British medium/heavy and heavy commercial vehicles in this market despite the restrictions mentioned in your letter.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, London.

MANILA

Very many thanks for your letter and for the attached information on the Philippines Motor Industry.

Your assistance has been invaluable and has gone a long way towards completing the picture regarding the economic situation in the Philippines and the state of the motor industry.

Joseph Lucas (Electrical) Ltd., Birmingham.

BRUSSELS

We would like to thank you sincerely for the prompt attention you gave to our request and for your kind and prompt reply . . . We shall be very pleased to write to you further, knowing full well that our requests will be dealt with both carefully and promptly.

Engineering Laboratory Equipment Ltd., Rickmansworth.

Import of cigars from the Dollar area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced in Notice to Importers No. 1129, dated December 11, that the quota for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba in the calendar year 1966 will be repeated at £50,000 c.i.f., of which not more than £30,000 c.i.f. will be available for hand-made cigars.

Applications for licences from traders who received licences under the corresponding arrangements last year (Notice to Importers No. 1090) should be accompanied by a return of imports in the following form:

> 'The value of cigars originating in and consigned from the Dollar area other than Cuba (as defined in paragraph 6 of Notice to Importers No. 1129) which were cleared through Customs by me/us acting on my/our behalf or by a clearing agent on my/our behalf from January 1, 1965, to date was
>
> £ .... C.i.f.
> Date .... Signed ....
> Status ....
> (Owner, partner, company director or secretary)'

Applications will also be considered from newcomers who can give evidence of an interest in the cigar or tobacco importing trade.

Applications on Form ILB/A should reach the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than December 31. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2 only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 *and copies* only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (cigars) should be entered.

All applicants for licences should, in addition, state in a covering letter the total c.i.f. value required and also how much of their requirement they would wish to use for hand-made cigars.

The Dollar area, excluding Cuba, comprises: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Imports of pork from the Dollar area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced in Notice to Importers No. 1130, dated December 11, that the quota for imports of pork from the Dollar area in the calendar year 1966 will again be 25,000 tons. Licences will cover 'Pork, chilled, fresh or frozen, falling under heading 02.01(A) of the Customs Tariff' and will be valid until December 31, 1966.

Applications will be considered from traders who held licences under the 1965 arrangements or from others who can establish a direct interest in the trade. Applications on Form ILB/A should be sent to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2 only the desired amount of the licence, in tons, need be stated; on page 3 *and copies,* the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (as above) should be entered.

Importers are reminded that the issue of a licence by the Board of Trade does not relieve them from compliance with any other regulations or restrictions to which the goods may be subject, in particular, the Animal Health Regulations.

Imports of rum from the Dollar area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced in Notice to Importers No. 1131, dated December 11, that the quota for imports of rum from the Dollar area will be at the unchanged level of £90,000 c.i.f. for the calendar year 1966.

Applications will be considered from accredited agents of overseas suppliers in dollar countries or from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade in rum.

Applications on Form ILB/A should reach the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than December 31. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2 only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 *and copies,* the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (rum) should be entered.

Export List, 1966

A REVISED edition of the Export List which sets out the classified descriptions under which goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are to be entered with the Customs when exported, is being published for use as from January 1, 1966. Copies of the List may be obtained direct from HM Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 11s. 0d. Exporters and Agents are advised to place immediate orders.

The headings in certain Divisions of the List have been revised and some alterations have been made in the list of recognised designations of countries.

Statistical classification for imported goods and for re-exported goods, 1966

A REVISED edition of the 'Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-Exported Goods' is being issued for use on and after January 1, 1966, for the guidance of users of the statistics (and may be obtained direct from HM Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 11s. 0d.). This classification sets out the descriptions and the related code numbers which goods imported into, or re-exported from, the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are classified for the purposes of the published external trade statistics.

All information about statistical requirements on import entries, the forms to be used, etc. is contained in the Customs and Excise Tariff.

International Customs Tariff Bureau

THE INTERNATIONAL Customs Tariff Bureau (known also, from the translation of its official French title, as the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs) was established in 1890 under an International Convention. Its aims are to translate and publish 'the customs tariffs of the various States of the globe and the modifications therein', for dissemination to the member governments, of which in March 1965 there were 73, and also for public sale. The member governments both provide the Bureau with financial support, contributions being based on the amount of their foreign trade, and make available the information concerning their Customs law and tariffs which is published by the Bureau in the *International Customs Journal* (Bulletin International des Douanes). Despite its title, the *Journal* is in effect a series of over 70 monographs, in which each volume contains the full text of the current tariff of one of the member countries. It is available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish editions. The *Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations* section of the *Board of Trade Journal* bears witness to the frequency and scale of tariff changes in countries all over the world. Naturally, it is impossible for all these changes to be recorded with the same promptness in the *International Customs Journal,* but significant changes are published in the form of *Supplements.* The Bureau has recently issued the volume for South Africa in looseleaf form as an experiment which, if it proves successful, may eventually make it possible to keep the *Journal* much more closely up to date than at present. The *International Customs Journal* is on sale in the United Kingdom through HM Stationery Office, from whom a detailed price list is available. It may be purchased in single copies, in English or any of the other language editions, at prices ranging from 2d. to 15s. A complete set of *Journals* currently in print costs £21 6s. 9d; thereafter an annual subscription of £3 secures a copy of all issues of the *Journal* and *Supplements.*

ECGD management changes

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department announces that Mr. R. A. Dickinson has been appointed an Under-Secretary in succession to Mr. J. B. L. Munro who has retired.

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced on August 20, 1965, that they were reviewing all temporary exemptions from import duty (mainly chemicals) that are due to expire on December 31, 1965, and in conjunction with this review details have been published of 58 applications that have been made for reimposition of import duty. Interested parties will wish to know that eight of the applications have been withdrawn, 48 of the items will be restored to duty on December 31, 1965, and the exemptions in respect of the other two items are being continued until March 3, 1966. The items concerned are as follows:

Withdrawals Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.02	1:4-Dichlorobutane	8849
29.35	2:3-Dihydropyran	1118
29.35	1-Methylpyrrolid-2-one	8396
28.47	Calcium dichromate	2367
29.02	1-Chlorobutane	4595
28.46	Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, $Na_2B_2O_4$, $4H_2O$	33
29.13	Norethisterone	8859
29.14	Norethisterone acetate	8860

Restorations Tariff heading	Description	Reference
28.29	*di*Sodium phosphorofluoridate	6639
28.30	Titanic chloride	6550
28.35	Sodium sulphide, analytical reagent quality	2654
29.01	2-Phenylpropene	8958
29.02	αα′-Dichloro-*p*-xylene	8816
29.04	*tert*Butyl alcohol	8822
29.04	3-Chloropropan-1-ol	1980
29.04	3:7-Dimethyloctane-1:7-diol	8847
29.04	3:7-Dimethyloctan-1-ol	8848
29.05	α-*n*-Amylcinnamyl alcohol	8819
29.11	*p*-Tolualdehyde	8818
29.13	Hydrindantin	3560
29.13	Methyl vinyl ketone, the ketone content of which, calculated as methyl vinyl ketone, is not less than 90% by weight	8946
29.14	*o*-Chlorobenzoic acid	8236
29.14	16α:17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	2562
29.14	2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	6419
29.14	3:5:5-Trimethylhexoic acid	6186
29.15	Adipic acid	2261
29.16	*o*-Ethoxybenzoic acid	8817
29.16	2-Hydroxy-*m*-toluic acid (—COOH = 1)	6190
29.16	5-Sulphosalicylic acid, containing not more than 0·06% by weight of sulphate calculated as SO_4	1812
29.22	*N*-Cyclohexylethylamine	6358
29.22	*N*-Cyclohexyl*iso*propylamine	6357
29.22	Tranylcypromine sulphate	537
29.23	4-Aminocyclohexanol	8207
29.23	*N*-[2-(*m*-*n*-Butoxyphenoxy)ethyl]ethylammonium chloride	6174
29.23	Caramiphen hydrochloride	8846
29.23	Caramiphen hydrogen ethane-1:2-disulphonate	8845
29.23	2-Cyclohexylamino-1-phenylethanol	6356
29.23	β-Cyclohexylaminopropionic acid	6361
29.23	Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride	2339
29.23	2-Dimethylaminoethyl *p*-chlorophenoxyacetate hydrochloride	1551
29.23	3-Dimethylaminopropan-1-ol	8820
29.25	4-Allyl-2-methoxyphenoxyacetdiethylamide	3686
29.25	*sym*Dimethylurea	2815
29.27	Methyl cyanide	6048
29.29	Aminoguanidine sulphate	6271
29.31	*iso*Thiocyanatomethane	4241
29.35	Di-(2:6-dithionotetrahydrothiapyr-4-on-3-yl)	2214
29.35	Di-(4-morpholinyl) disulphide	8823
29.35	Tetrahydropyran	8821
29.35	Trifluoperazine dihydrochloride	8873
29.35	2-Trifluoromethylphenothiazine	6370
29.38	Riboflavine 5′-(sodium hydrogen orthophosphate)	8757
29.44	[(±)-α-Aminobenzyl]penicillin	4510
29.44	Ampicillin	4370
29.44	Potassium phenethicillin	2651
29.44	Potassium propicillin	2203

Continuations Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.22	*N*-3-Chloropropyldimethylammonium chloride	4444
29.35	Diosgenin	2304

In addition, the following seven items are also being restored to duty on December 31, 1965:

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
15.04	Sperm oil	204
29.08	2:2-Di-[*p*-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]propane	6675
32.08	Glass powder, being fused silica powder	7642
39.01	Polyurethane resins, containing not less than 2% by weight and not more than 4% by weight of unreacted *iso*cyanate groups calculated as —NCO, and having a viscosity at 40° centigrade of not less than 200 seconds, and at 60° centigrade of not less than 40 seconds, when measured by using the standard tar viscometer with 10 millimetre cup as described in Appendix I of 'Standard Methods for Testing Tar and its Products', 5th Edition 1962, published by the Standardization of Tar Products Tests Committee	11118
81.02	Molybdenum powder, of a purity not less than 99%	8265
90.01	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, not optically worked, of silver chloride	2503
97.04	Parts of bowling pin basis, being rings of artificial plastic material of the following descriptions: (a) Flanged and toothed rings having an overall diameter of not more than $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches and not less than $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, an inner diameter of not more than 2 inches and not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and an overall depth of not more than 1 inch and not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, (b) flat rings having an outer diameter of not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, an inner diameter of not more than 2 inches and not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and not less than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch	7291

John White & Son of Auchtermuchty, who have been making weighing machines since at least 1715, celebrated their 250th anniversary on December 3. Weighing machines are shipped to many Commonwealth countries and Mr. Henry G. White the firm's senior partner continues to develop the export market. Whites now make a range of electronically operated weighing machines, capable of automatically rejecting from production lines goods or cartons which are underweight. This range was designed by Mr. John White, seen above with one of these machines.

Use of photocopies for claiming remission repayment of duty under Treasury direction

WITH A VIEW to avoiding delays in remission or repayment of duty in cases where a duty-free Treasury direction issued under Section 6 of the Import Duties Act, 1958, covers goods imported or to be imported at more than one port, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have authorized the use of officially certified photocopies of the Treasury direction so as to enable the importer to lodge simultaneous claims at each port concerned.

Certification will be carried out by the importer's local Officer of Customs and Excise, from whom further information as to the procedure to be followed may be obtained on request.

Government bookshop in Manchester

HM STATIONERY OFFICE announce that the Government Bookshop in Manchester has moved from 39 King Street to new premises at Brazennose Street, Manchester 2.

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Export rebates change

CHANGES IN the rates of rebate allowed to exporters in respect of certain indirect taxes entering into the cost of goods they export, are provided for in an Order (the Export Rebates (Rates of Rebate) Order 1965), published by the Treasury on December 10.

Where appropriate, the rates of rebate have been raised to take account of the increase in vehicle excise duty introduced in the Finance Act, 1965. The new rates will come into effect on January 1, 1966. Goods to which the new schedule of rates is applicable are to be classified by reference to the Export List, 1966.

In his Budget speech on April 6 (*Hansard* column 292) the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the effect of the change in vehicle excise duties on export costs would be small, but adjustments in the export rebates would be made after time had been allowed for the renewal of vehicle licences at the new rates. The present order fulfills this undertaking.

The Export Rebates (Rates of Rebate) Order has been published as Statutory Instrument 1965 No. 2075 (HM Stationery Office, price 9d.).

Detailed inquiries on the rebate should be addressed to the Board of Customs and Excise, Tel. Mansion House 1515.

Ship's report, import and export by sea regulations 1965

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made the Ship's Report, Importation and Exportation by Sea Regulations, 1965, which replace the Ship's Report, Importation and Exportation by Sea Regulations, 1952.

The main change in procedure is that while a master can still continue to report his ship in person he may now authorize any competent person as his agent for making report, and is no longer restricted to appointing one of his ship's officers. Similar delegation is also now permitted for entry and clearance outward. Neither the Master's signature authorizing an agent nor the signing of the report or entry outward need be witnessed.

This means that the personal attendance of the Master or authorized agent is no longer required at the Custom House, except that when the person presenting the report or entry (who may be the agent's employee) cannot provide the answer to questions put to him, the collector may, if necessary, call upon the Master to attend.

The Regulations come into effect on January 1, 1966 and have been published as Statutory Instruments 1965 No. 1993. Copies are obtainable from HM Stationery Office or through booksellers.

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY IS reminded that the closing date for the receipt of applications for the 1966 Queen's Award to Industry is December 31.

Forms of application for the Award may be obtained from the Office of the Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Sullivan 7000).

Note: In a statement in Parliament on August 3 the Prime Minister said that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee under the chairmanship of HRH the Duke of Edinburgh, whose report was published on the same day by HM Stationery Office. The Awards, strictly limited in number, will be announced annually on April 21, the Queen's actual birthday.

Training in man-made fibres industry

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has circulated to interested organisations draft definitions outlining the activities he proposes should be covered by the industrial training board to be set up for the man-made fibres producing industry.

Any organisation which considers that it has an interest in this draft definition, and has not yet received a copy, should apply to the Ministry of Labour, T.C.1, 32 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Observations on the draft should be with the Ministry by January 5, 1966.

Steel Industry Works Fellowships

THE BRITISH Iron and Steel Federation announce that they have set up a fund of £60,000 to finance the start of a further scheme of Fellowships for the study of technical, social, economic and managerial problems. Up to five Steel Industry Works Fellowships will be awarded each year to enable members of the staffs of universities and other educational institutions to undertake specific studies of these problems in works or research establishments within the Industry. Each award will be up to a maximum of £3,000 in any one year and in addition any necessary expenses that the fellow may incur during his stay in the Industry. Awards will normally be for a period of one year's full time study, but this period may be reduced or extended according to the nature of the study undertaken.

'Call Export Intelligence'

We can help you profit from new markets overseas.
Call EXPORT INTELLIGENCE
-and get the vital facts, key contacts and individual guidance you need-for the price of a telephone call

The Board of Trade's 'Call Export Intelligence' advertising campaign was resumed conjointly in sections of the National Press and the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 24. The resumption was decided upon following the success of the previous campaign which brought in many inquiries from all parts of the country and especially from the London and South Eastern region.

The general theme that this is a personal, confidential service to British businessmen is maintained. Emphasis is placed upon the assistance which can be given to businessmen travelling abroad, on market information, on finding a good agent, on Board of Trade publications for exporters, on the *Board of Trade Journal* itself and on trading with EFTA countries.

Exporters are invited to call us for:

1. Guidance on your individual export problem.
2. Information on the most likely market(s) for your product(s) overseas.
3. Introductions to potential agents and buyers.
4. Help with overseas business visits.
5. Status reports on foreign firms.
6. Information on Tariff and Import regulations.
7. Details of overseas contracts out for tender.
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9. Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture your product abroad.
10. Information on how to market and advertise your product abroad.
11. Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
12. Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

at HQ: London CITy 9633 Telex 25977

Belfast (Ministry of Commerce) Belfast 28271 Telex 74578
Birmingham MIDland 8221 Telex 33702
Bristol 294821 Telex 44214
Cardiff 65426 Telex 49267
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Manchester DEAnsgate 9321 Telex 66104
Newcastle 27575 Telex 53178
Workington 3788

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7

Wool textile exports

Mr. Roy Mason gave the following information on the value of wool textile exports in the first nine months of 1965; compared with the corresponding period of 1964, expressed as a percentage:

Wool textile exports*

Period	Value £ million	Jan.-Sept., 1965, as a percentage of Jan.-Sept., 1964
January-September, 1964	99·93	
January-September, 1965	91·48	91·5

* Including tops, yarns and woven fabrics, wool or animal hair carded or combed, wool or hair felts, blankets and other made-up articles. Carpets, garments, smallwares and knitted, etc., fabrics are excluded.

Affairs of Rolls Razor Ltd.

The President was asked whether he had received the report of the inspectors appointed on July 23, 1964, under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948 to investigate the affairs of Rolls Razor Limited; whether he intended to publish this report; and whether he intended to refer it to the Director of Public Prosecutions. In reply he said that the report of the inspectors was being referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions under Section 169(1) of the Companies Act 1948; and, in consequence, he could not say at present when it will be possible to publish it.

In reply to a further question as to whether he would publish as a separate document that part of the report of the inspectors appointed to inquire into the affairs of Rolls Razor Limited which related to the travel agencies activities of the firm, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that the report of the inspectors was received on November 30 and was being referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions under Section 169(1) of the Companies Act 1948. In consequence, he could not say at present when it would be possible to publish it. He was advised that a report could not be published in part.

Prosecutions under the Companies Act

In reply to a questioner, who asked the President to give the number of prosecutions and convictions under the Companies Act 1948 in each of the years 1960 to 1965, Mr. George Darling said that the figures for prosecutions by the Board of Trade in the period 1960 to 1965 were as follows:

	Prosecutions	Convictions
1960	788	645
1961	690	544
1962	684	547
1963	795	620
1964	1,085	829
1965 (Jan. 1 to Nov. 9) .	830	806

For the years 1960 to 1964 further information was given in the Companies General Annual Reports, copies of which are available in the library.

Travel industry and the Monopolies Commission

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if, following the action of the Association of British Travel Agents, which would confine the organization and retailing of inclusive tours to places outside Great Britain to tour operators and travel agents in membership with them, he would refer the travel industry to the Monopolies Commission. In reply Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that on the information he had at present, he did not think that such a reference was called for. The Government's main concern in this matter must be the interests of the travelling public. The Association defended its scheme on the ground that it was necessary to support the rescue fund set up to protect customers against losing their holidays that they had paid for. The Association stated that it had no intention of excluding from membership financially sound firms with experienced staff. If, however, the Association's scheme were to show signs of developing in any direction which on balance appeared to him undesirable, he should need to reconsider the possibility of a reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Further asked if he would place in the library a copy of discussions between his department and the Association of British Travel Agents and the Travel Trade Association, Mr. Mason said: 'No. It is not the practice to make public the records of discussions with trade associations.'

New jobs in the NE

Details of the number of new jobs made available in Blyth and Seaton Valley and Bedlington in the years 1961 to 1965 inclusive, are reported in *Hansard*.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8

Imports from Rhodesia

The President was asked what would be the effect on British industry of the ban of the import of certain materials, in particular asbestos and copper, from Rhodesia. In reply Mr. George Darling said that the ban on the import of industrial raw materials from Rhodesia would have little effect on British industry. Imports of copper from Rhodesia were very small. The firm responsible for practically all the asbestos produced in Rhodesia had stated that refusal to import Rhodesian asbestos should have no serious effect on the British economy. In reply to a further question as to what changes had taken place in the prices of raw materials, in particular those which Great Britain normally imported from Rhodesia, since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia; and what effect such price alterations would have on British industry, the President said that it was not possible to measure the changes that had taken place in the average prices of imports of raw materials in the short period since November 11. Information available about prices of particular commodities produced in Rhodesia did not suggest that there had been any sudden or marked variation from the levels prevailing immediately before that date.

Price and supplies of copper

In reply to a question as to what increase or decrease had taken place in the price of copper over the past six months; and what change had taken place in the general availability of supplies of this metal, Mr. George Darling said: 'The price charged by the principal primary producers for their contract sales was £288 a ton cif European port for copper wirebars at the beginning of June 1965, and the price was increased to £304 a ton at the end of October 1965, which is the present price. The daily cash price of copper wirebars sold on the London Metal Exchange has ranged between £393 a ton and £562 a ton over the past six months. On December 6 it was £546 a ton. During 1965 the principal primary copper producers have been unable to meet the full requirements of their contract customers. Miners' strikes in Australia and in Chile have reduced supplies. There has consequently been constant pressure on marginal supplies.'

Co-production of films

Asked what arrangements had now been made for the co-production of cinematograph films between the United Kingdom and France; and what were the prospects of similar arrangements being made with Italy and West Germany, Mr. Roy Mason said that a film co-production agreement with France was signed on September 21 and entered into force on November 6. Talks for a co-production agreement with Italy were suspended pending the enactment of new films legislation in Italy. This legislation had now been passed and the way was therefore clear for these discussions to be resumed. Talks with West Germany might follow later on.

In reply to a further question as to what representations he had received from British Lion about its future financial structure and control; and what reply he had made to them, the President said: 'I have received from British Lion a memorandum, which they asked me to regard as confidential. I have discussed its contents with the chairman and other directors, and expressed my readiness to consider specific proposals designed to assist British Lion's activities.'

Alternatives to Ex-Tel services

The President was asked what were the alternative parliamentary and home news services whose availability satisfied him as being adequate in the event of Exchange Telegraph closing down. In reply Mr. George Darling said: 'The Press Association and the extensive news-gathering services of the newspapers, the BBC and Independent Television News.' In reply to a further question Mr. Darling said he would not reconsider the conclusions he reached following his inquiries into parliamentary and home news services, in the light of the regret expressed by the Press Council at the proposed closure of Exchange Telegraph.

LEA amendment

Asked when he would introduce legislation to replace the Local Employment Act 1960; and if he would seek wider powers to steer and stimulate new industry in the areas that needed it, Mr. George Darling said it was proposed to introduce legislation to extend and amend the Local Employment Acts during the current session.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2 (Monarch 6699). The department has 16 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given on page 1468 of this issue.

New Books

Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure 1963 (131 pages. 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 1d. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops) is the 14th annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's National Food Survey Committee. The committee has been producing these reports since 1950 and together they provide a continuous record of trends in the domestic food consumption, expenditure and nutrition of private households in the United Kingdom. The Annual Report for 1963 is set out in the general format adopted in recent years, being divided into two parts and five appendices. In Part I, which includes the main text, a short resumé of changes in incomes, retail prices and food supplies during the year is followed by a discussion of the results of the Survey. The main summary tables of the Survey data are grouped in Part II of the Report. Details of the composition of the Survey sample in 1963 are given in Appendix A, and Appendices B, C and D contain tables which present some of the Survey results for the United Kingdom and for each region and type of area in greater detail than is given in the summary tables. Appendix E comprises a brief account of the methods used in carrying out the Survey, and is followed by a glossary of terms used in the Report. More recent, though less detailed, estimates of expenditure and consumption for the main food groups are published regularly in the Central Statistical Office's *Monthly Digest of Statistics,* for all households, income groups and selected types of family; summary results for the whole of 1964 were also published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* for July 1965. Estimates of food consumption in the United Kingdom are published annually in the *Board of Trade Journal;* the latest, covering the years 1960-64 was published in the *Journal* of August 20, 1965, on pages 423-424. These statistics are based on total supplies moving into consumption. They cover consumption not only in private households, but, unlike *Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure,* also consumption in institutions and catering establishments and by HM Forces in the United Kingdom. The *Board of Trade Journal* statistics differ from those published for the United Kingdom by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in its series of statistical bulletins *Agricultural and Food Statistics* (the latest of which covers the years 1952-63 and was published in April 1965) because of the different factors used to estimate the total energy value of food supplies. The basis of the OECD tables are the Food and Agriculture Organization's *Food Composition Tables, Minerals and Vitamins, for International Use,* published in March 1954. To facilitate international comparisons, however, alternative estimates of energy value based on the FAO factors are also given in the *Board of Trade Journal* tables. Unpublished quarterly and annual estimates of United Kingdom average household expenditure, consumption and prices can be supplied for each income group, type of household, region and type of area on payment of a fee, varying according to the amount and nature of the information required, on application to the National Food Survey Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

Food Standards Committee Report on Fish and Meat Pastes (7 pages. 9d., by post 1s., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This report, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, recommends compositional standards and complements, with some modifications, the recommendations by the Committee in its *Report on Food Labelling* (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 20, 1965, page 405) on these products. The main recommendations are that the minimum meat content of meat pastes should be raised from 55 per cent to 70 per cent, and that there should be a limit on the amount of fat which could be reckoned as meat or fish in paste. Compositional and labelling requirements are specified for potted meat and fish, dressed crab, spreads, pastes, meat products in jelly, and fish and meat products with butter.

Rapports des Groupes d'Experts sur la Politique Régionale dans la CEE. European Economic Community. (404 pages. 17s. 6d., by post 19s., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.) Following a conference on regional problems held at Brussels in 1961, three study groups were appointed by the EEC to examine certain problems in detail, and their reports have now been published in the official languages of the Community, but not in English. The subjects dealt with are: aims and methods of regional policy; the difficulties of adjustment in the older industrialized regions; and the methods of regional policy in the member countries. The reports and working papers naturally concentrate on the problems and achievements of the member countries of the Community; but some reference is made to the experience of other countries, including Great Britain.

Automation in Banking (59 pages. Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London E.C.3. 5s.) This pamphlet contains the three papers that constituted the Institute of Bankers' Autumn Lectures for 1965. The authors are, or have been, members of the Electronics Sub-Committee and the Clearing Automation Sub-Committee of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers and have been involved in the implementation of the steps taken so far to introduce automation into the banking field. D. S. Travers in his paper "The Actualities of Bank Automation" reviews the developments of automation in banking during the past four and a half years and highlights how some of the problems, such as magnetic ink character recognition, have been tackled. A complementary paper, "The Way Ahead", is a forward looking document and discusses likely developments and applications. A. W. Brooks is concerned with the effect of automation on people, and his paper, "The People Concerned in Automation," considers both customers and staffs, particularly the training of the latter in data processing techniques, and the use of systems analysts and programmers.

Study on the Long-term Energy Outlook for the European Community. Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy of the ECSC, EEC, EAEC (199 pages. 14s. 6d., by post 15s. 5d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This document is the English version of the 2nd edition of *Étude sur les Perspectives Énergétiques à Long Terme de la Communauté Européenne,* (1964. 45s., by post 47s. 3d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). The difference in price between the two versions lies in the fact that the technical annexes, which explain more fully aspects that are dealt with in condensed form in the body of the report, are omitted in the English version. Consequently readers needing to study the subject in greater depth will require the French version. It should also be noted that the figures and findings have not been updated purposely in either of the English and French versions of the second edition and that the first French edition of 1962 did not include the technical annexes. The study explains the basic hypotheses of the *Memorandum on Energy Policy* submitted to the ECSC by the Inter-Executive Working Party on Energy in June 1962, and the foreword states that the study is not a document of economic policy but an objective attempt to assemble all the information necessary for surveying the field and estimating the effects of possible policies. The major conclusion is that existing hazards and margins of error in no way detract from the validity of the lines of economic policy proposed in the memorandum. The study provides answers to questions with regard to competitiveness of coalmining, subsidy mechanisms, oil supply conditions, nuclear energy prospects, balance of payments problems and cyclical fluctuations in the Community. For an assessment of the current situation within the communities and as a complementary volume to the long term study, the European Coal and Steel Community's *La Conjecture Énergétique dans da Communauté: situation à la fin de 1964 – Perspectives 1965,* (15s., by post 16s. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops), should be studied.

Workers' Attitudes to Technical Change. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (177 pages. 40s., by post 40s. 10d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.) This survey, written by Alain Tourain (Director of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris) has as its theme the resistance to innovation that can delay and even halt technological progress. He suggests that if managers of both public and private enterprises can understand the attitudes and likely behaviour of their workers when confronted with the prospect of innovation, they can gain their employees' acquiescence, acceptance or even support of the changes. OECD have issued other reports on this subject, (see the review in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 24, 1965, on page 676, of *Office Automation,* by W. H. Scott for the OECD) and this latest one summarises available research and writings and provides a basis for the re-evaluation of policies currently in operation. Various sections discuss attitudes to technical change and to organizational change; the part played by the unions; and the effect that the individual's own circumstances will have on his attitude. The report includes a bibliography. A summary of this publication has been issued by OECD, *Acceptance and Resistance* (116 pages). Copies of this are available free from the OECD, Chateau de la Muette, 2 rue André Pascal, Paris 16e.

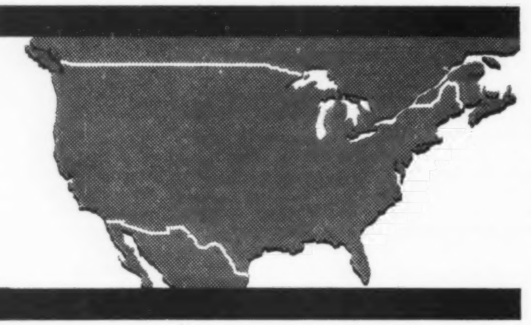
The Foreign-exchange Gap of the Developing Countries, by Sidney Weintraub (No. 48 in the series of *Essays in International Finance* of the International Finance Section of the Department of Economics of Princeton University) is not available free from The Economists' Bookshop, Clare Market, Portugal Street, London W.C.2, but costs 3s. (see the *Board of Trade Journal,* November 26, 1965, page 1270). Single copies free are available only from the publisher on direct application.

Other publications

1966 WORLD EXHIBITS – 1500 FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN 55 COUNTRIES – THE ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS. 423 pages. Graphointer Publications, 4 Stadiou Street, Athens (133), Greece. $5.90 including airmail postage to England, $5.00 including postage by surface mail. (The 1965 edition of this directory was noticed in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 11, 1964 on page 1262.)

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the* Journal *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.



BARCLAYS IN THE U.S.A.

'High levels of industrial production and consumer spending, record corporate earnings and expanding capital investment backed by high employment and rising wages have contributed to the now widely held view that expansion will continue throughout 1966.'

This opinion is comprehensively discussed in the recently published report by our Economic Intelligence Department. The report, copies of which can be obtained from any of our branches or from one of our specialised Foreign branches listed below, also includes a special supplement on California with an assessment of U.K. export prospects in this State. We in Barclays have a special interest here, following the opening earlier this month of *BARCLAYS BANK OF CALIFORNIA* in San Francisco. Also in San Francisco are the offices of Barclays Pacific Representative together with an agency of Barclays Bank D.C.O., while in New York we have a Barclays Representative and two branches of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

London: Chief Foreign Branch,
168 Fenchurch Street, EC3

West End Foreign Branch: 1 Pall Mall East, SW1

Foreign Branches also at: Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Ipswich, Liverpool, Luton, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading and Southampton

BARCLAYS BANK
Money is our business—throughout the world

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of British products in all overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245) (Telex 25977). The type of goods involved and the countries to be covered should be indicated.

CoID's Retail Staff Training Programme for 1966

DURING 1966 the Council of Industrial Design will repeat eight of its training courses for senior and junior staff in the retail trade. The subjects covered in the courses, which will take place in the spring and autumn, will be hardware, furniture, pottery, carpets, design in furnishings, cutlery and tableware, furnishing fabrics and domestic lighting. Courses on other subjects which cannot be fitted into this year's programme will be included in future years. In addition, two conferences, one on pottery and glass and one on wall coverings, will be organized during the year to give further opportunities for retailers to have discussions both among themselves and with designers, manufacturers and representatives of associated trade organizations.

Full details and programmes will be sent out in advance of each course. Applications for the 'Hardware in the Kitchen' course in February should be made immediately to Miss Cynthia Peace, Retail Training Officer, CoID, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

For Sale by Auction, in about 200 lots

NEWBURY, BERKS.

For Messrs. Plenty & Son Ltd., who have now built a new factory on the outskirts of Newbury:

Industrial Plant, Machinery and Buildings

FACTORY BUILDINGS including CONDER steel and asbestos building, about 117ft. x 35ft. x 28ft. eaves height (erected 1958), workshop building about 75ft. x 40ft. (erected 1954), portable office block, various buildings for demolition, gantry rails, RSJ's, roof trusses, steel stanchions and girders, etc . . .

PLANT including planing machines, No. 9 Turret lathe, Rapid magnetting machine DC, overhead 10-ton gantry, swing jib cranes, cast iron floor bearings, large quantities of scrap steel and iron, workshop equipment etc...

The sale will take place at Cheap Street, Newbury, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 7th 1966, at 11 a.m.

On view:- Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th—10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and morning of sale, or by appointment.

Catalogues from the Chartered Auctioneers:

DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON
22 Market Place, Newbury, Berks.
(*Tel. Newbury* 1 *and* 2144/5/6)

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 25	Electrical equipment:	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester. Oxon. (Tel. Bicester 2073).

Camera spares; 100 binoculars 7 x 50; electronic valves; Staffa hand operated crane (2-tons capacity); Booth steam loco crane, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, 5-ton; telephone equipment; old tyres; M.T. spares; miscellaneous saddlery; 16,000 wooden forms; boots; pedal cycle spares; 5-tons curled hair; worsted yarn; 1,400 hot water bottle covers; various chemical stores; miscellaneous sparking plugs; 1,100 pairs bedroom slippers; furniture and kitchenware; miscellaneous stores.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 8	Machine tools, plant and equipment and miscellaneous stores including:	Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Radio spares; four tar and bitumen oil fired heaters (250 galls. capacity); Johnson 22 h.p. petrol outboard motors; jerrican filling machines; motor driven portable air conditioners; old tyre covers; G.E.C. electric furnace; Millar concrete mixer; three dolly converters (2-wheeled); furniture; clothing; textiles.

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 15	Vehicles including:	Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).

Limousines; saloon cars; estate cars; dual purpose vehicles; excavators; tractors; trucks; earth moving equipment; Land Rovers, etc.

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of Sales. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER—PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Mesh Belt Conveyor Furnaces and Shaker Hearth Furnaces (with associated equipment); Gas Fired Conveyor Ovens; Rotary Drum Cleaning Machines; Degreasing Plant; Pickling; Washing and Draining Plant; Phosphating Plant, etc.

Location: Ministry of Defence (AD), Ordnance Storage Depot, Harrogate Road, Yeadon, Nr. Leeds, Yorks.

Application for Tender Forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales (Sales 4 (a) (ii)), Room 427, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by January 25, 1966. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F. Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD 1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Jan. 12	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, R.A.F., Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD 1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Full Sutton, East Riding of Yorkshire, 11 miles York, 2 miles Stamford Bridge, 5 miles Pocklington, R. M. English & Son Ltd., will sell by auction at The Feathers Hotel, Pocklington, on Wednesday January 26, 1966, at 3.00 p.m.: 490·091 acres of excellent Freehold Agricultural Land mostly with Vacant Possession.

Three T.2 Hangars and Buildings and Land, suitable for a variety of Industrial, Distribution or Storage Purposes, and being the major portion of the former: Full Sutton Airfield.

The land is for the main part productive free working arable, excellently drained, and suitable for all Cash, Root and cereal crops.

Vacant possession of all but 24·341 acres on completion.

The buildings include three T.2 Hangars each 240 ft. by 122 ft. and at present let on annual tenancies at a total rent of £4,200 per annum.

The remainder of the buildings together with a site of 17·956 acres include four Romneys, Marston span roofed steel framed shed 76 ft. by 46 ft. and a very considerable number of permanent brick built asbestos roofed buildings, two Nissen buildings, intersected by convenient roads with vacant possession on completion. To be offered in 15 convenient lots.

For Catalogues and permission to view apply to the Auctioneers: R. M. English & Son Ltd., Market Street, Pocklington, Yorks. (Tel. Pocklington 2106 and 3198).

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1965, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. **25s.** (by post 25s. 11d.)

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

HMSO

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,050	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	140	145	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	145	139	123	106	153	121	164	184	152	+482	+332	+44	+47
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	142	136	123	105	146	116	156	178	143	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	124	128	143	137	122	105	152	121	155	184	155	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	146	140	123	106	155	121	169	187	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	142	125	107	159	128	174	186	156	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	151	146	127	108	158	138	162	189	159	+ 56	+ 49	—11	+11
2nd quarter	126	131	152	145	123	107	159	127	164	182	164	+ 85	+ 83	—15	+ 6
3rd quarter		132*				108		130*	153*				+ 71*	+ 9*	+19
1965															
April	..	131	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	130	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	132*	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	132*	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September		131*													
October						108									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR				IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices											at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1960	120	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	336	212	+55	..	121	112	—273
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	149	136	—412
1964														
1st quarter	141	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	386	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 78
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	368	230	+48	+33	148	135	—104
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—127
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 27
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·0	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 52
3rd quarter	166*	117*	132·6	+4·8	110·5*	129·9*	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	
1965														
April	166	123	131·6	+5·5	110·9	128·9	155·3	299	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	165	123	132·1	+5·1	111·3	129·2	156·0	305	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June	166	127	132·4	+4·9	110 7	129·3	157·2	309	302	+15	+13	148	139	..
July	166*	126*	132·4	+4·9	110·5	129·6	159·5	318	296	— 6	+ 3	152	154	..
August	166*	122*	132·7	+4·7	110·2	130·0	159·9	324	282	—14	— 9	157	144	..
September	165*	117*	132·8	+4·8	110·6*	130·1*	160·2	321	275	— 7	— 7	149	143	..
October		121*	132·9	+4·8	111·1*	130·1*	160·9	309	265	—10	—12	151	146	
November					111·2*	130·2*		301	253	—12	—16	155*	152*	

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in November

Summary

Exports have continued to rise in recent months. The average level of imports has remained unchanged since the second quarter. The trade deficit this year has fallen to little more than half the average rate in 1964.

Trade balance

The trade deficit in November was £17 million, seasonally adjusted. For the three months September-November it averaged £22 million a month, against an average for June-August of £29 million a month. This improvement mainly reflects the rising trend in exports. In the first 11 months of this year the deficit has averaged £25 million a month, compared with £45 million a month last year.

Exports

Exports in November were £412 million, seasonally adjusted; they included high figures for aircraft and ships, which are particularly variable from month to month. In the three months September-November exports averaged £398 million a month, not quite 1 per cent above the rate in the preceding three months, and 4 per cent higher than the average over the first half-year. It seems that the underlying trend has continued to move upwards in recent months, but moderating after the sharp rise in the third quarter. In the 11 months January-November the average has been 7 per cent above the average of those months of 1964, and over 6 per cent higher than the rate for the whole year 1964.

In the most recent three months exports to the overseas sterling area were marginally lower than in the preceding three months; there was a sharp fall in exports to India. In the North American market exports to Canada have expanded further in the most recent period, while those to the United States have been fully maintained following the further sharp increase at about the middle of the year. Exports to EEC and EFTA countries have continued to show little change, but exports to the remaining countries in Western Europe have continued to increase. Exports to Soviet Eastern Europe and Japan have grown sharply.

In the commodity pattern of exports the increase in the three months September-November over the preceding period was largely in aircraft and ships. The category containing these ('other transport equipment') increased sharply by nearly one-half, or £6 millions a month. Exports of machinery have shown little change in the last three months, but have been on average 6 per cent above the rate in the first half of this year. Exports of road motor vehicles have also shown little change recently, and exports of metals have eased back a little.

Imports

Imports in November were £496 million, seasonally adjusted. The monthly figures have fluctuated sharply this year, but with these irregularities averaged out, there has been virtually no change in imports since the rise in the second quarter. The average in the three months September-November was £485 million a month, fractionally less than the rate in the previous three months. In the first 11 months of this year imports have averaged £479 million a month, about 1 per cent higher than the average for the year 1964.

The main increasing sector of imports in recent months has been food, with a rise of 5 per cent between September-November and the previous three months; this continued the growth from the low levels early this year and brought the recent monthly average back to the high rate of a year ago. Imports of industrial materials as a whole have shown little change. Though chemicals have fallen back from the high figures reached a few months ago, and basic materials have eased a little, these reductions have been offset by a recovery to second quarter rates in semi-manufactures (other than chemicals). The value of fuel imports has continued to fall a little. Imports of finished manufactures, after earlier substantial increases, fell back a little in the last three months (compared with the previous three). The reduction, however, was mainly in machinery, which, as in exports, is a variable category. It is too soon to judge whether there has been a change in trend.

By area, imports from North America were sharply lower in the latest three months, mainly reflecting a return to more normal levels of imports from the United States (which were very high in the summer months after delays in shipments earlier this year). Imports from Western Europe have been little changed in total, though with arrivals from the Common Market a little higher and imports from EFTA countries on the whole somewhat lower. In the latest three months there were higher imports from the sterling area, Latin America and the Rest of the World.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE

TABLE 1(A)

TOTALS

Seasonally adjusted values **£ million per month**

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1964	368	475	13	—45
1964 1st quarter	367	469	12	—41
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—45
3rd quarter	363	476	14	—51
4th quarter	377	478	13	—41
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—13
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—40
3rd quarter	399	489	15	—25*
1965 June	376	472	14	—34
July	418	485	17	— 3*
August	391	501	15	—48*
September	388	476	14	—25*
October	394	484	15	—22*
November*	412	496	14	—17*
1965 June-August	395	486	15	—29*
Sept.-Nov.*	398	485	15	—22*

*Provisional estimates.

TABLE 1(B)

TOTALS

Recorded values **£ million per month**

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	474·4	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	383·2	484·9	13·3
1965 1st quarter	373·9	464·8	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
3rd quarter	380·6	476·1	14·0
1965 October	391·8	488·0	15·1
November*	445·3	497·6	15·3

*Provisional estimates.

A full article with charts and tables will appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* next week.

Notes:

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports will be published on December 31,* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade† for January due to be published on or about January 28.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, insofar as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the trade accounts.

* Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, December 1965. HM Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s. 1d.

†Report on Overseas Trade, published by HM Stationery Office. Price 4s., by post 4s. 5d. Annual subscription £2 13s.

Industrial countries' trade and production in the second quarter of 1965

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' EXPORTS of all commodities (after allowing for seasonal fluctuations) recovered strongly in the second quarter of 1965 following the low level of the previous quarter; the rate of increase between the two quarters was more than 6 per cent with exports to primary producing countries expanding by 8 per cent and inter-trade among the industrial countries increasing by 5 per cent (see Table 1). Because of the distortion to the trade figures in the first quarter of this year as a result of the United States dock strike, the most appropriate way of assessing the development of trade this year is by considering the first half of the year in total. In this period, total exports from the industrial countries to all markets increased by 9 per cent compared with a year earlier (after making allowance for the effect of the United States derestriction of certain goods previously excluded from the statistics). This rate of increase compares with an expansion of 14 per cent in 1964 as a whole. Of the two broad markets shown in Table 1 the slowing down in the growth of trade was a little more marked in exports to the primary producing countries.

Table 2 shows that the large increase in industrial countries' exports in the second quarter was largely due to the recovery in United States exports following the dock strike which took place in the previous quarter. Exports from the European OECD countries as a group continued to increase in the second quarter but at a slower rate than in the preceding two quarters. Within this area, exports from the EEC increased only modestly, with increases in exports from both France and Italy offsetting the fall in exports from Germany. Exports from the United Kingdom showed little change from their high level of the previous quarter. Only partial information is available for the third quarter but what there is shows that the upward trend in industrial countries' exports probably continued.

In line with the development of total exports – and again after allowing for the change in the treatment of United States exports of special category goods – seasonally adjusted *exports of manufactures* from the industrial countries increased more slowly in the first half of 1965 than in 1964 when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year (a little more than 12 per cent compared with nearly 15 per cent). Many of the main manufacturing countries shown in Table 4 – among them Germany and particularly the United States – experienced some deceleration in their rate of growth of exports of manufactures. Exports of manufactures from Japan, however, increased by 39 per cent, almost twice as fast in the first half of this year as they had in 1964. Italian exports of manufactures, too, expanded rapidly, increasing by nearly 25 per cent compared with the first half of the previous year, and exports of manufactures from both Switzerland and the United Kingdom increased marginally faster than they had in 1964.

Imports into industrial countries as a whole, seasonally adjusted, increased rapidly in the second quarter of this year, recovering from the low first quarter level, and in the first half of this year were nearly 8 per cent above the level of a year earlier. This compares with an increase of nearly 13 per cent in 1964 as a whole. The increase in imports into the United States (about 13 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1965) was largely responsible for this recovery; however imports into the other industrial countries shown in Table 3 except France also increased considerably (4 to 6 per cent between the two quarters) and contributed

Table 1—World† trade

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

United States $ thousand million

	EXPORTS FROM						IMPORTS INTO		
	Industrial countries (a) (b)				Primary producers	World (b)	Industrial countries	Primary producers	World
	To industrial countries	To primary producers	To world Total	To world Manufactures (c)					
1958	9·83	6·27	16·10	10·46	7·23	23·33	16·90	8·27	25·17
1959	11·02	6·16	17·18	11·29	7·69	24·87	18·43	8·17	26·60
1960	12·69	7·00	19·70	13·04	8·15	27·84	20·62	9·19	29·80
1961	13·70	7·10	20·79	13·75	8·29	29·08	21·73	9·34	31·08
1962	14·75	7·06	21·81	14·59	8·73	30·54	23·49	9·51	33·00
1963	16·28	7·49	23·77	15·82	9·52	33·29	25·77	9·94	35·72
1964	18·62	8·57	27·19	18·25	10·39	37·58	29·01	10·93	39·94
1961 1st quarter	13·37	7·27	20·69	13·56	8·18	28·85	21·20	9·42	30·51
2nd quarter	13·45	6·93	20·36	13·50	8·31	28·69	21·36	9·39	30·80
3rd quarter	13·75	7·10	20·83	13·87	8·36	29·30	21·93	9·26	31·27
4th quarter	14·21	7·10	21·29	14·05	8·44	29·80	22·74	9·31	32·12
1962 1st quarter	14·47	6·95	21·47	14·20	8·58	29·99	23·08	9·30	32·20
2nd quarter	14·70	7·15	21·82	14·54	8·57	30·30	23·12	9·37	32·57
3rd quarter	14·84	7·13	21·95	14·87	8·88	30·94	23·89	9·77	33·69
4th quarter	14·99	7·01	22·00	14·76	8·88	30·89	23·94	9·60	33·53
1963 1st quarter	15·12*	7·00*	22·10*	14·76*	9·11	31·16*	23·86*	9·39	33·04*
2nd quarter	16·15	7·53	23·68	15·66	9·29	32·86	25·67	10·00	35·79
3rd quarter	16·42	7·48	23·91	16·15	9·78	33·89	26·63	10·10	36·72
4th quarter	17·24	7·90	25·15	16·64	9·91	35·10	27·08	10·28	37·33
1964 1st quarter	17·98	8·02	25·96	17·32	10·28	36·17	27·98	10·28	38·02
2nd quarter	18·47	8·36	26·86	17·86	10·27	37·00	29·13	10·80	40·07
3rd quarter	18·16	8·61	26·79	18·21	10·25	37·27	28·85	11·11	39·92
4th quarter	19·41	9·10	28·53	19·31	10·67	39·27	29·84	11·37	41·16
1965 1st quarter	19·59*	8·65*	28·20	19·61*	10·52 p	38·64 p	29·78*	11·12	40·65*
2nd quarter	20·60	9·34	29·97	20·52			31·71		

† Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe, The People's Republic of China and Cuba are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports.

(a) Industrial countries are OECD members, including Japan which joined in May 1964.

(b) Excludes United States Special Category exports. Some derestriction of these goods took place at the beginning of 1965, introducing a discontinuity into the series as indicated by a line in the appropriate columns. The exact value of this derestriction is, as yet, unknown but it is provisionally estimated to be in the region of $550 million in the first half of 1965.

(c) Exports from the 12 countries shown in table 4 of Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised. In 1963 these countries accounted for 95 per cent of exports of manufactures from industrial countries.

p provisional.

* Affected by United States Dock Strike.

to the expansion of industrial countries' imports in the second quarter. The data for the third quarter is incomplete but what is available shows that imports continued to increase into Germany and France. Imports into the United States and Japan fell below their respective levels in the previous quarter although in the case of the United States the second quarter level was exceptionally high.

Statistics of *primary producers' exports* are only available for the first quarter of this year when they were marginally below the level of the previous quarter. This, together with the low level of industrial countries' exports, led to a decline in *world exports* between the last quarter of 1964 and the first quarter of this year. However, after allowing for the effects of the United States dock strike and the change in classification of United States special category exports, it seems likely that the trend in world exports continued upwards although the rate of increase was probably below the 13 per cent achieved in 1964.

Industrial production

Industrial countries' industrial production continued to increase in the second quarter of this year, although the rate of increase

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 2—Exports from OECD countries

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

United States $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from								European OECD Intra-trade
	United States (a)	Canada	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom (b)	EEC	Germany (FR) (c)	France (d)	Italy	
1958	4·09	1·27	0·72	10·10	2·35	5·69	2·20	1·25	0·63	5·15
1959	4·10	1·35	0·86	10·94	2·42	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·72
1960	4·65	1·39	1·01	12·50	2·57	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·83
1961	5·05	1·46	1·06	13·43	2·69	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·72
1962	5·25	1·49	1·23	14·15	2·76	8·56	3·32	1·84	1·18	8·53
1963	5·61	1·62	1·36	15·44	2·96	9·40	3·65	2·02	1·27	9·59
1964	6·39	1·93	1·67	17·25	3·20	10·65	4·05	2·25	1·49	10·35
1962 1st quarter	5·15	1·46	1·14	13·92	2·67	8·53	3·28	1·87	1·17	8·28
2nd quarter	5·39	1·47	1·22	14·15	2·80	8·48	3·31	1·78	1·18	8·45
3rd quarter	5·36	1·49	1·29	14·23	2·79	8·60	3·34	1·85	1·17	8·61
4th quarter	5·11	1·51	1·25	14·39	2·79	8·74	3·37	1·89	1·20	8·82
1963 1st quarter	5·07*	1·55	1·26	14·35	2·86	8·61	3·29	1·87	1·22	8·79
2nd quarter	5·61	1·58	1·32	15·41	2·93	9·46	3·60	2·07	1·28	9·49
3rd quarter	5·72	1·58	1·40	15·79	3·02	9·63	3·72	2·07	1·29	9·34
4th quarter	6·02	1·75	1·45	16·09	3·05	9·77	3·87	2·08	1·30	10·16
1964 1st quarter	6·16	1·84	1·45	16·80	3·18	10·36	4·04	2·23	1·37	10·59
2nd quarter	6·16	1·95	1·61	16·88	3·17	10·43	3·96	2·21	1·47	10·67
3rd quarter	6·47	1·99	1·70	17·02	3·16	10·53	3·94	2·21	1·54	10·67
4th quarter	6·78	1·89	1·86	17·97	3·27	11·11	4·22	2·35	1·54	11·29
1965 1st quarter	5·56*	1·95	2·04	18·53	3·33	11·57	4·42	2·33	1·70	11·66
2nd quarter	6·84	1·97	2·14	18·86	3·31	11·73	4·34	2·48	1·82	11·72
3rd quarter	6·91		2·19		3·48		4·41	2·60		

(a) Excluding Department of Defence Shipments.
(b) Values from January 1, 1964, include exports of pearls, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones.
(c) Includes Saar from July 1959.
(d) Includes Saar up to June 1959.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike.

Table 3—Imports into OECD countries

quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

United States $ thousand million

	Imports (c.i.f.) into								
	United States (a)	Canada (a)	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom (b)	EEC	Germany (FR) (c)	France (d)	Italy
1958	3·18	1·34	0·76	11·05	2·65	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·47	0·90	11·68	2·79	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	1·12	13·83	3·19	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	1·45	14·71	3·08	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1962	4·06	1·46	1·41	16·02	3·14	8·93	3·07	1·88	1·52
1963	4·25	1·52	1·69	17·80	3·38	10·10	3·26	2·18	1·90
1964	4·65	1·74	1·99	19·95	4·00	11·23	3·65	2·52	1·81
1961 1st quarter	3·38	1·40	1·30	14·54	3·22	7·86	2·59	1·66	1·28
2nd quarter	3·44	1·39	1·39	14·61	3·07	8·02	2·75	1·66	1·31
3rd quarter	3·79	1·42	1·55	14·74	3·00	8·03	2·76	1·64	1·33
4th quarter	3·85	1·51	1·59	15·13	3·02	8·32	2·82	1·78	1·35
1962 1st quarter	3·94	1·50	1·50	15·47	3·07	8·58	2·99	1·73	1·43
2nd quarter	4·05	1·46	1·39	15·66	3·13	8·72	3·04	1·77	1·46
3rd quarter	4·17	1·48	1·37	16·30	3·22	9·03	3·05	1·93	1·57
4th quarter	4·08	1·40	1·40	16·47	3·15	9·25	3·14	1·96	1·66
1963 1st quarter	4·05*	1·44	1·47	16·40	3·15	9·25	3·09	1·99	1·66
2nd quarter	4·21	1·49	1·62	17·75	3·33	9·98	3·26	2·14	1·90
3rd quarter	4·39	1·54	1·73	18·27	3·46	10·34	3·31	2·20	2·05
4th quarter	4·37	1·61	1·94	18·53	3·56	10·52	3·21	2·41	1·99
1964 1st quarter	4·43	1·69	1·97	19·64	3·94	11·06	3·38	2·51	2·04
2nd quarter	4·55	1·75	1·97	19·72	4·01	11·07	3·46	2·48	1·88
3rd quarter	4·72	1·72	1·89	19·84	4·00	11·08	3·75	2·49	1·61
4th quarter	4·85	1·78	2·11	20·33	4·02	11·51	3·98	2·59	1·68
1965 1st quarter	4·76*	1·85	1·97	20·63	3·85	11·48	4·12	2·48	1·71
2nd quarter	5·39	1·94	2·09	21·56	4·07	11·96	4·33	2·50	1·78
3rd quarter	5·21		2·02		4·10		4·51	2·60	

(a) Imports are valued f.o.b.
(b) Values as from January 1, 1964, include imports of pearls, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones and revised valuations for parcel post.
(c) Includes Saar from July 1959.
(d) Includes Saar up to June 1959.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike.

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE AND PRODUCTION, *continued*

was less rapid than that of previous quarters. Output of both the United States and the EEC increased by nearly 2 per cent (compared with the previous quarter), while output of the United Kingdom remained at its first quarter level and that of Japan weakened slightly. The Italian recovery continued and output reached a level higher than that of the first quarter of 1964, which was the beginning of the recent recession. French output, too, increased in the second quarter and regained the level previously achieved in the final quarter of 1964 while German output remained unchanged between the first and second quarters of this year. Available data for the third quarter shows that the United States expansion has continued unabated while in Japan, industrial production continues at around the flat trend which began at the end of 1964. German output fell below the second quarter level while in the United Kingdom industrial production remained at the same level as in the previous two quarters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6), *and not to HM Stationery Office.*

Table 4—Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

quarters or quarterly averages

United States $ thousand million. Percentage increase over a year earlier in brackets

	United (*a*) Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Germany (FR)	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States (*b*)	Canada	Japan	Total (*b*) (seasonally adjusted)
1958 . . .	1·86 (—2·0)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63 (—1·1)	10·46 (—1·5)
1959 . . .	1·95 (4·6)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·29 (8·0
1960 . . .	2·08 (6·6)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·04 (15·5)
1961 . . .	2·16 (3·9)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·74 (5·4)
1962 . . .	2·21 (2·4)	2·93 (4·7)	0·87 (9·9)	1·35 (3·6)	0·88 (11·5)	0·61 (6·4)	0·50 (10·9)	0·51 (8·5)	2·98 (5·1)	0·66 (4·5)	1·09 (15·6)	14·59 (6·1)
1963 . . .	2·36 (6·7)	3·23 (10·0)	0·96 (9·8)	1·46 (8·2)	0·97 (10·3)	0·68 (10·7)	0·55 (10·3)	0·55 (8·1)	3·14 (5·3)	0·71 (7·4)	1·23 (13·0)	15·82 (8·4
1964 . . .	2·59 (5·6)	3·60 (11·5)	1·13 (18·4)	1·62 (10·8)	1·17 (20·2)	0·83 (22·9)	0·62 (13·8)	0·60 (9·7)	3·71 (18·3)	0·86 (21·3)	1·52 (23·4)	18·25 (14.7)
1965 (Half-year) .	2·71 (5·9)	3·87 (10·0)	1·27 (13·6)	1·80 (10·1)	1·37 (24·7)	0·89 (10·5)	0·67 (11·2)	0·63 (10·0)	4·12 (5·5)	0·92 (11·9)	1·81 (39·1)	20·06 (12·3)
1961 1st quarter .	2·18	2·62	0·75	1·30	0·75	0·59	0·42	0·44	2·86	0·58	0·84	13·56
2nd quarter.	2·15	2·83	0·82	1·33	0·74	0·56	0·45	0·45	2·87	0·63	0·90	13·50
3rd quarter .	2·18	2·79	0·77	1·20	0·80	0·56	0·43	0·46	2·69	0·65	0·96	13·87
4th quarter .	2·13	2·96	0·83	1·38	0·86	0·59	0·49	0·52	2·93	0·66	1·07	14·05
1962 1st quarter .	2·14	2·79	0·88	1·38	0·85	0·60	0·48	0·48	2·93	0·61	0·90	14·20
2nd quarter.	2·25	2·93	0·89	1·33	0·86	0·61	0·53	0·49	3·18	0·65	1·06	14·54
3rd quarter .	2·23	2·88	0·83	1·23	0·84	0·59	0·44	0·49	2·83	0·67	1·18	14·87
4th quarter .	2·21	3·14	0·89	1·46	0·96	0·65	0·54	0·57	2·98	0·70	1·21	14·76
1963 1st quarter .	2·29	2·86	0·86	1·38	0·91	0·61	0·49	0·50	2·87*	0·63	1·01	14·76*
2nd quarter.	2·32	3·20	0·99	1·55	0·95	0·69	0·52	0·54	3·30	0·73	1·17	15·66
3rd quarter .	2·39	3·25	0·94	1·35	0·98	0·69	0·54	0·52	2·99	0·70	1·29	16·15
4th quarter .	2·43	3·60	1·04	1·55	1·05	0·73	0·65	0·63	3·40	0·77	1·44	16·64
1964 1st quarter .	2·56	3·43	1·11	1·62	1·03	0·78	0·55	0·55	3·52	0·76	1·17	17·32
2nd quarter.	2·56	3·60	1·13	1·65	1·16	0·82	0·65	0·60	3·72	0·87	1·43	17·86
3rd quarter .	2·57	3·43	1·07	1·45	1·20	0·82	0·55	0·59	3·51	0·89	1·58	18·21
4th quarter .	2·64	3·93	1·22	1·76	1·27	0·91	0·74	0·68	4·10	0·91	1·89	19·31
1965 1st quarter .	2·70	3·86	1·28	1·73	1·32	0·87	0·66	0·62	3·65*	0·84	1·67	19·61*
2nd quarter.	2·72	3·87	1·26	1·87	1·41	0·90	0·67	0·64	4·58	0·99	1·96	20·52

(*a*) See note (*b*) to Table 2. (*b*) See note (*b*) to Table 1. * Significantly affected by a dock strike.

Table 5—Index numbers of industrial production

seasonally adjusted

1960 = 100

	OECD (a)	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France	Germany (FR) (excluding Saar)	Italy	Japan
1958.	86	87	86	88	84	90	84	79	67
1959.	95	97	91	93	89	91	90	87	80
1960.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961.	104	101	105	100	107	106	106	111	119
1962.	110	109	110	101	113	112	111	122	129
1963.	116	114	115	105	119	117	115	132	142
1964.	125	122	123	113	127	127	125	134	166
1961 1st quarter	100	95	104	100	104	103	106	106	112
2nd quarter	103	100	104	102	105	105	105	109	117
3rd quarter	105	103	104	101	106	106	106	111	123
4th quarter	107	106	106	99	109	108	107	118	127
1962 1st quarter	108	107	108	99	111	110	108	120	130
2nd quarter	110	109	109	102	112	112	111	120	129
3rd quarter	111	110	110	103	114	113	112	122	129
4th quarter	111	110	111	101	115	114	113	125	128
1963 1st quarter	112	111	110	101	114	110*	111	127	131
2nd quarter	115	114	114	104	119	119	115	132	138
3rd quarter	117	116	116	107	120	119	116	134	146
4th quarter	119	116	118	110	123	123	119	136	154
1964 1st quarter	122	118	121	112	126	127	122	137	160
2nd quarter	124	121	122	112	126	128	124	134	164
3rd quarter	125	123	121	113	125	123	125	131	169
4th quarter	127	124	124	115	129	127	128	133	172
1965 1st quarter	130	128	126	116	130	125	132	134	172
2nd quarter	131	130	127	116	132	127	132	138	171
3rd quarter		132					130		173

(a) Includes Japan. *Significantly affected by a strike.

Insurance companies' investment recovers in third quarter

LIKE THE private pension funds[1], insurance companies invested heavily in company debentures in the third quarter of 1965. Other significant features of the statistics of insurance companies' transactions in assets in the third quarter were a continued increase in advances for house purchase, substantial net investment in land, property and ground rents, a further fall in net investment in public sector securities, including a small disinvestment in British Government securities, and a fall in net holdings of cash and other short-term assets.

Total net investment during the quarter, at £153 million, recovered by £16 million compared with the second quarter, although it was still about £25 million below the peak level of net investment in the third quarter of 1964.

Life funds

Net investment by life funds in public sector securities in the third quarter fell to £3 million, the lowest quarterly level since the beginning of 1963 when these statistics began. It compares with £12 million in the previous quarter and £29 million in the third quarter of 1964. Company securities, on the other hand, attracted more money in the third quarter than in any previous quarter since the first quarter of 1964. This was mainly due to a record net investment of £63 million in company debentures. Net investment in equities, at £19 million, was substantially up on the previous quarter, but still well below the quarterly levels during 1964.

The steady increase since the second quarter of 1964 in loans for house purchase continued in the third quarter of 1965, when they amounted to £26 million compared with £24 million in the second quarter and £12 million in the third quarter of 1964; but total advances in mortgages and loans were marginally lower in the third quarter than in the second quarter. Net investment in land, property and ground rents rose further to £27 million in the third quarter.

Life funds' net holdings of cash and other short-term assets fell by £13 million during the quarter, mainly because of a fall of £12 million in holdings of local authority bills and temporary money. Total net investment in the quarter therefore came to £149 million.

General funds

For the third successive quarter, general funds were net sellers of public sector securities but on a much smaller scale, their holdings being reduced by £1 million compared with £8 million in the second quarter. Their total investments at £3 million during the third quarter reversed the disinvestment of the second quarter, and with an increase of £2 million in holdings of cash and other short-term assets, total net investment stood at £5 million as against a disinvestment of nearly £3 million in the second quarter.

Notes:

The statistics relate to United Kingdom insurance companies which are members of the British Insurance Association and to collecting friendly societies. The figures exclude direct investment in overseas branches or subsidiaries, and also exclude assets held by, or on behalf of those branches, even if they are held in the United Kingdom.

Transactions are recorded at cash values. Net investment is the difference between payments made for assets acquired and payments received for assets realized. Fuller definitions are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 2, 1965 (page 18). The figures have been rounded and totals are not always equal to the sums of their components.

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(1) See *Board of Trade Journal* for December 3, 1965, page 1333.

Transactions at cash values in assets of insurance companies

£ million

ASSETS	LIFE FUNDS					GENERAL FUNDS					COMBINED FUNDS				
	Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1964	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1965	3rd quarter, 1965			Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1964	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1965	3rd quarter, 1965			Net Investment 3rd qtr. 1964	Net Investment 2nd qtr. 1965	3rd quarter, 1965		
			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment
Public sector securities:															
British government and government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	— 0·9	+ 3·9	8·3	20·9	— 12·6	+ 1·3	—1·3	4·0	7·0	—3·0	+ 0·4	+ 2·6	12·3	27·9	— 15·6
Over 5 and up to 10 years	+ 0·4	— 2·6	9·6	18·4	— 8·9	— 0·9	—2·2	0·7	7·9	—7·2	— 0·5	— 4·8	10·3	26·4	— 16·1
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 4·8	— 0·3	26·9	18·3	+ 8·6	— 0·4	—0·5	9·0	1·6	+7·3	+ 4·3	— 0·9	35·9	19·9	+ 16·0
Over 15 years	+ 21·9	+ 12·4	50·4	47·9	+ 2·5	+ 0·9	—1·2	3·2	1·8	+1·4	+ 22·8	+ 11·2	53·6	49·7	+ 3·8
Undated	+ 2·8	— 3·9	15·0	3·3	+ 11·7	—	—0·1	0·1	0·3	—0·2	+ 2·8	— 3·9	15·1	3·6	+ 11·5
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	+ 0·1	+ 2·8	6·0	4·7	+ 1·3	— 0·4	—2·2	3·6	2·5	+1·0	— 0·3	+ 0·5	9·5	7·2	+ 2·3
Total of public sector securities	+ 29·2	+ 12·4	116·1	113·4	+ 2·7	+ 0·4	—7·6	20·6	21·3	—0·6	+ 29·5	+ 4·8	136·7	134·7	+ 2·0
Other investments:															
Company securities:															
Ordinary shares	+ 35·5	+ 11·1	35·6	16·8	+ 18·9	+ 3·9	+2·6	7·1	4·5	+2·6	+ 39·3	+ 13·6	42·7	21·2	+ 21·5
Preference shares	+ 4·4	— 4·5	5·3	1·3	+ 4·0	+ 0·1	+7·8	2·3	0·3	+2·0	+ 4·5	+ 3·3	7·7	1·7	+ 6·0
Debentures, etc.	+ 44·4	+ 31·9	75·2	12·6	+ 62·6	+ 1·3	—0·3	1·8	3·6	—1·7	+ 45·7	+ 31·5	77·0	16·2	+ 60·8
Mortgages and loans:															
Home – house purchase loans	+ 12·2	+ 23·5	42·8	16·8	+ 25·9	+ 0·8	+1·2	2·4	1·1	+1·3	+ 13·0	+ 24·7	45·2	17·9	+ 27·3
other mortgages and loans	+ 14·5	+ 25·2	38·4	16·6	+ 21·8	+ 1·9	+0·2	0·5	0·8	—0·3	+ 16·4	+ 25·5	39·0	17·5	+ 21·5
Overseas	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	0·6	0·2	+ 0·4	— 0·2	+0·1	0·4	0·2	+0·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·2	1·1	0·4	+ 0·6
Overseas government, etc., securities	— 1·3	— 0·2	0·5	2·3	— 1·8	— 1·2	—0·5	2·2	2·1	—	— 2·5	— 0·7	2·7	4·5	— 1·8
Land, property and ground rents	+ 12·0	+ 22·2	29·4	2·2	+ 27·2	+ 0·8	—4·7	1·2	1·8	—0·6	+ 12·7	+ 17·5	30·5	3·9	+ 26·6
Other investments	—	—	0·4	0·3	+ 0·1	— 0·3	+0·2	0·2	0·1	+0·1	— 0·3	+ 0·3	0·6	0·4	+ 0·2
Total of other investments	+122·5	+109·3	228·3	69·3	+159·0	+ 7·1	+6·5	18·1	14·4	+3·7	+129·5	+115·8	246·4	83·7	+162·7
Total of investments	+151·7	+121·7	344·4	182·7	+161·7	+ 7·4	—1·1	38·7	35·7	+3·0	+159·0	+120·6	383·1	218·4	+164·7
			BALANCES					BALANCES					BALANCES		
			June 30, 1965	Sept. 30, 1965				June 30, 1965	Sept. 30, 1965				June 30, 1965	Sept. 30, 1965	
Cash and other short-term assets:															
Cash in hand and with UK banks	+ 2·6	+ 5·5	29·3	29·0	— 0·3	+ 3·5	+0·1	37·3	36·4	—0·9	+ 6·1	+ 5·6	66·6	65·4	— 1·2
UK local authority bills and temporary money	+ 13·3	+ 12·5	37·8	25·9	— 11·9	+ 0·2	+0·2	11·5	14·0	+2·5	+ 13·5	+ 12·8	49·3	39·9	— 9·4
Other short-term assets	— 2·1	— 0·1	5·6	4·9	— 0·8	+ 1·9	—1·9	21·1	21·3	+0·2	— 0·2	— 2·0	26·7	26·1	— 0·6
Total cash and other short-term assets	+ 13·8	+ 17·9	72·7	59·7	— 13·0	+ 5·6	—1·6	69·9	71·7	+1·8	+ 19·3	+ 16·3	142·6	131·4	— 11·2
Total net investment	+165·4	+139·6			+148·6	+13·0	—2·7			+4·8	+178·4	+136·8			+153·4

— = nil or less than £·05 million.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

Deposits Exceed £1,000 million

THE 40TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Barclays Bank D.C.O. will be held on January 5 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr. Frederic Seebohm:

Our financial year which ended on 30th September has been full of new problems. Money has been tight both at home and overseas and competition for deposits has seldom been more fierce. It has been difficult to maintain the margin between the cost of money raised and the earnings on money lent but fortunately our overall figures have expanded considerably and this has enabled us to maintain our earnings and distribute rather more than last year to our stockholders. Deposits have increased by £106,269,673 to the record figure of £1,038,921,753 and advances by £75,760,721 to £561,620,173. This is the first time we have shown deposits of over £1,000 million in the balance sheet.

Stockholders will be wondering what effect the new Finance Act has on the Bank but I am sure they will appreciate the difficulty of making any firm estimate in this connection until the rate of corporation tax in the UK has been settled and we can reassess how we stand under the double taxation arrangements in force with the various overseas territories in which we operate.

The cancellation of the so-called privileges of the overseas trading corporations seem to me to be quite unjustified. I cannot see why a company operating entirely overseas should pay any tax to the British Government. It derives no benefit from the social services or the welfare state. I believe that a restoration of O.T.C. status would benefit our balance of payments in quite a short time.

THE YEAR AHEAD

In most of the territories in which this Bank operates, reserves of foreign exchange are shrinking and exchange control is in force. This situation is inevitable in the developing countries as their demand for capital goods exceeds the new funds made available by the richer countries in the form of aid or private investment. On the other hand, the internal economies are growing and the demand for our services is steadily increasing. It has always been the policy of this Bank to provide a full banking service including a comprehensive network of branches wherever we operate. It is for this reason that we have seen such a steady and, at times, rapid growth in our funds. The growth in our savings bank funds is remarkable and although it is expensive to administer it is probably the most valuable service we provide. Although, therefore, there may not be much growth of international trade during 1966, the Bank is not likely to stand still and we shall continue to open up wherever the opportunities seem favourable.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Moderate hardening in materials prices continues in November

PRICES OF MATERIALS and fuels rose a little further in November. The index for all manufacturing industry, which had been declining slowly in the middle months of this year, has turned upwards again in the past three months and made good part of the earlier fall. The movements over the past year have been relatively small, with the average for October/November this year about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of last year. The recent slight change of direction in the trend of materials prices is apparent in both the food and non-food sectors.

The slower rate of increase in output prices compared with earlier in the year continues. In October/November the provisional index for all manufactured products sold on the home market was only a little higher than in the third quarter and just over half of 1 per cent up on the second quarter. This compares with a rise of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent between the fourth quarter of last year and the second quarter of this. In the past few months prices in the food sector have fluctuated with little overall change, but in the non-food sector a slow rise has continued.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The slight turn upwards in the provisional index for the food sector in recent months has been due to small increases in a number of items which have been only partially offset by the fall in the price of raw sugar. In the non-food sector, the index numbers for mechanical engineering and for electrical machinery have increased quite noticeably in the past two months and there has been a slight rebound in the chemicals index, after the fall in the third quarter. The index for textiles, which had risen in the previous two months, did not rise any further in November – influenced by the similar movements in wool prices. Prices of materials and fuel used in the timber industries remain much the same, on average, as in the third quarter and the index for the paper industries has fallen back a little. All the non-food index numbers were higher than a year earlier.

The index numbers for construction materials and for house building materials were up a little in October/November on the third quarter and some $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than in the fourth quarter of last year.

Output of broad sectors of industry

The provisional index for the products of the food manufacturing industries, which had moved up a little in September and October, fell back again in November, largely as a result of the decline in the price of raw, and hence of refined sugar; the average for October/November is little changed from the third quarter level and a little lower than in the first quarter of this year. The index numbers for the non-food groups of industries rose further with the exception of that for iron and steel, which was unchanged; the increase in the chemical sector index was small, however, and the October/November average was little changed from the level of the third quarter. The biggest increases on the third quarter were in textiles and in clothing and footwear; the index numbers for the timber industries and for the paper industries rose by less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964		1965			1964	1965							
		3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Nov.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	107·0	108·2	107·7	107·6	106·9*	108·5	108·0	107·6	107·2	106·8	106·6	107·1*	107·4	107·7*
	Basic materials	102·9	104·3	103·3	103·2	102·3*	104·6	103·6	103·3	102·8	102·3	102·1	102·6*	103·0*	103·2*
	Fuel	138·1	138·4	141·2	141·1	141·8*	138·5	141·4	140·9	141·6	141·7	141·8	141·9*	141·9*	142·3*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	108·6	109·9	109·7	110·9	110·5*	110·3	110·9	111·3	110·7	110·5	110·2	110·6*	111·1*	111·2*
	Basic materials other than fuel	103·5	104·9	104·2	105·7	105·0*	105·4	105·5	106·1	105·5	105·1	104·7	105·2*	105·6*	105·8*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	103·7	105·4	104·8	102·2	100·2*	105·4	103·4	101·6	101·5	100·3	99·5	100·9*	101·4*	101·5*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	111·7	113·2	114·8	116·7	115·6*	113·3	116·6	116·9	116·6	116·5	115·5	114·8*	115·0*	115·2*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	135·5	137·7	138·6	140·4	140·6*	138·0	139·9	140·6	140·7	140·4	140·6	140·9*	141·4*	142·4*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	125·2	127·8	128·9	130·8	131·2*	128·1	130·0	131·1	131·3	131·2	131·2	131·4*	132·2*	133·2*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	97·8	95·6	93·6	93·8	94·3*	95·9	93·8	94·0	93·6	94·2	94·1	94·6*	95·7*	95·6*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	115·3	117·4	119·4	119·8	120·3*	117·9	119·7	119·9	119·9	120·3	120·4	120·3*	120·4*	120·4*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	110·1	111·4	114·9	115·0	115·2*	111·9	115·0	114·9	115·0	115·4	115·1	115·1*	115·1*	114·8*
Order XVII	Construction materials	126·1	127·6	128·8	130·3	130·9*	127·7	130·2	130·3	130·3	130·8	130·9	131·0*	131·2*	131·2*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	126·5	128·2	129·8	131·5	132·2*	128·5	131·2	131·5	131·7	132·1	132·2	132·2*	132·3*	132·5*

*Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964		1965			1964	1965							
		3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Nov.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	123·9	124·9	126·5	128·4	129·1*	125·0	128·0	128·5	128·6	128·8	129·1	129·3*	129·4*	129·3*
	Home market sales	124·7	125·8	127·5	129·8	130·4*	125·9	129·4	129·9	130·0	130·2	130·4	130·5*	130·6*	130·5*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	124·1	125·1	126·9	127·7	128·6*	125·3	127·4	127·8	127·9	128·2	128·6	128·9*	128·9*	128·9*
	Home market sales	125·0	126·3	128·3	129·2	129·9*	126·4	128·9	129·2	129·3	129·6	130·0	130·1*	130·1*	130·2*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	118·2	119·5	120·8	120·3	120·1*	119·6	120·5	120·2	120·2	120·2	119·9*	120·2*	120·4*	119·9*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	105·6	106·5	107·9	108·3	108·0*	106·4	108·3	108·3	108·2	108·1	108·1	107·9*	108·0*	108·1*
	Home market sales	107·1	108·1	109·4	109·7	109·2*	108·0	109·7	109·8	109·7	109·4	109·3	109·0*	109·1*	109·2*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·5	129·8	130·2	131·7	132·2	129·8	131·4	131·8	131·8	132·1	132·3	132·3	132·3*	132·3*
	†Home market sales	134·3	134·6	135·3	136·7	137·2	134·6	136·4	136·9	136·9	137·2	137·2	137·1	137·1*	137·1*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	110·5	111·3	111·4	111·7	111·3*	111·4	111·7	112·0	111·5	111·3	110·9	111·9*	112·1*	112·2*
	Home market sales	108·3	109·0	109·4	109·8	110·2*	109·1	109·7	110·1	109·5	109·8	110·2	110·5*	110·8*	111·0*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	112·9	113·1	114·1	115·1	115·7*	113·1	114·3	115·2	115·3	115·6	115·7	115·9*	116·1*	116·3*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	117·5	119·0	121·1	121·7	122·9*	119·1	121·4	121·8	122·0	122·4	123·0	123·2*	123·3*	123·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	114·3	115·4	118·3	118·7	118·6*	115·6	118·6	118·7	118·7	118·6	118·6	118·6*	118·6*	119·1*
Order XVII	New construction‡	129	131	132	133	134				133			134		

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

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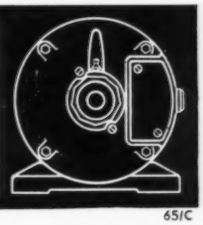

WHOLESALE PRICES INDICES, *continued*

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 19, 1965. (monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Coal†	153·3	152·1	153·8	153·8*	158·5*
Slates	172·5	172·5	183·9	183·9	183·9
Salt	111·0	110·7	110·7	111·0	111·0
Flour	119·3	117·3	117·3	117·3*	117·3*
Sugar, refined	127·4	116·0	112·5	111·4	108·6
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	108·8	111·1	111·1	111·2*	110·8*
Beer	117·0	126·8	127·2	127·2	127·2*
Tobacco and cigarettes	139·3	154·6	154·6	154·6	154·6
Hard coke	164·0	177·0	177·0	177·0	177·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	118·2	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	129·5	128·9	128·9	128·9	130·0
General chemicals	100·6	100·9	100·6	100·6*	100·9*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	65·7	64·0	63·2	62·9*	62·7*
Pharmaceutical preparations	100·7	101·2	101·3	101·4*	101·8*
Toilet preparations	132·9	140·8	142·1	142·1*	142·1*
Paint for building and decorating	115·9	116·3	116·3	116·3*	116·3*
Soap	146·1	156·2	155·5	155·3*	155·1*
Soapless detergents	104·8	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	74·7	74·8	74·8	74·8*	74·8*
Steel sheets	134·2	135·6	135·4	135·4	135·2
Tinplate	124·2	125·3	127·2	127·2	127·2
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·8	136·3	136·5	136·5*	136·5*
Steel tubes	141·0	142·5	144·3	144·2*	144·2
Iron castings	146·4	149·5	150·1	150·1*	150·5*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	142·2	145·2	145·2	145·2	145·2
Rolled	132·9	136·3	136·3	136·3	136·3
Castings	139·5	144·1	144·1	144·1	144·1
Forgings	135·6	138·3	138·3	138·3	138·3
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	144·8	139·7	144·5	149·2	167·6
Photographic paper and films, etc.	126·0	126·0	126·1	126·1*	126·1*
Spectacles, etc.	130·2	130·2	140·4	140·4	140·4
Dental goods	137·2	139·3	142·3	142·4	142·7*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·2	102·0	101·8	101·8*	101·8*
Perambulators, etc.	124·5	128·0	128·0	128·0	128.0*
Tools and implements	147·2	151·4	151·5	151·9	151·9*
Cutlery	132·8	136·2	136·1	136·1	136·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	133·9	140·8	140·3	140·3	140·3*
Spoons and forks	150·3	157·9	157·8	157·8	157·8*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3
Domestic hollow-ware	147·7	156·5	158·0	158·0	158·0
Domestic gas appliances	112·2	113·2	113·2	113·2	113·2
Cotton yarn	97·7	97·3	97·9	97·9	97·9*
Spun rayon yarn	106·1	106·8	107·8	107·5	107·5*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	134·5	126·3	124·1	124·3	124·3*
Cotton cloth	104·0	105·6	106·8	107·0	107·1*
Linen	129·7	131·0	131·5	133·3	133·3*
Rayon and acetate fabric	118·2	119·8	121·0	121·1*	120·8*
Wool tops	85·6	78·4	80·9	83·0	84·8*
Worsted yarns	95·1	91·1	93·8	95·9	97·4
Harris tweed	108·3	108·3	111·8	111·8	111·8
Serge cloth	100·8	97·7	99·1	100·5	101·7
Jute yarn	125·4	128·4	125·4	125·4	125·4*
Jute piece-goods	127·8	128·9	128·4	128·4*	128·4*
Rope, twine and net	129·3	122·4	122·1	122·3	122·4*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	100·2	101·2	101·9	101·9*	102·0*
Carpets and rugs	127·8	127·7	127·8	127·9	127·9*
Canvas goods and sacks	99·7	111·6	116·7	116·7*	116·7*
Leather for footwear	108·5	109·7	114·7	114·7*	114·7*
Travel goods	125·4	127·8	128·9	128·9	128·9
Made-up clothing	112·3	114·7	115·3	115·6*	115·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·8	104·6	105·0	105·0*	105·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	113·9	116·9	118·0	118·0*	118·0*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	110·1	111·7	112·0	112·0*	112·3*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	110·7	112·3	113·7	113·9*	113·9*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	113·7	114·9	115·1	115·5*	115·9*
Refractory goods, including bricks	145·7	149·8	150·0	150·0	150·0*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	130·6	134·9	134·9	134·9*	134·9*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*.	134·1	147·2	147·2	147·0*	147·0*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*.	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	132·3	132·8	132·8	132·8*	133·8*
Domestic china and earthenware	142·3	146·1	150·8	150·8	150·8*
Glass (other than containers)	135·2	135·6	137·1	137·1*	137·1*
Glass containers	123·4	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7*

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.

Customs and Excise Tariff

Of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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3 (a). *(Continued).* Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Cement, delivered	124·5	124·5	131·0	131·0	131·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	128·7	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1
Cast stone and cast concrete products	117·1	118·1	118·2	118·1*	118·1*
Home-grown hardwood	104·5	106·4	107·8	107·8	107·8*
Domestic furniture	120·2	123·0	125·7	125·8	125·8*
Bedding, etc.	113·5	118·0	118·5	118·5	118·5
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	121·2	124·9	124·9	124·9*	124·9*
Paper and board	112·9	115·0	115·1	115·1*	115·1*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	116·1	120·1	120·0	119·9	121·3*
Wallpaper	133·8	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0
Paper bags	118·4	123·2	123·2	123·2*	123·2*
Manufactured stationery	120·4	123·7	123·7	123·7*	123·7*
Other manufactures of paper and board	108·1	112·1	112·1	112·1*	112·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·4	127·0	129·9	130·0	130·0
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·3	121·6	122·5	121·8	121·8*
Rubber footwear	125·9	135·7	135·0	135·0	135·0
Linoleum and felt base	137·5	142·0	142·0	142·0	142·0
Brushes and brooms	138·9	142·8	143·0	143·0	143·0
Toys and games	122·1	126·0	127·1	127·1*	127·1*
Sports equipment	133·9	137·2	137·2	138·8	138·8*
Pens and pencils	112·3	115·4	115·7	115·7	115·7*
Other stationers' goods	130·3	133·4	133·4	133·4	133·4*
Plastic mouldings	104·0	105·8	106·2	106·2*	106·2*

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* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	91·5	94·2	105·8	103·7	103·7
Imported	94·6	100·7	112·7	110·8	110·8*
Native	86·9	84·4	95·3	93·1	93·1*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	123·1	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	204·3	201·1	193·7	204·5	214·3
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	137·4	113·9	108·8	115·4	112·5
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	207·0	212·6	212·1	202·2	192·7
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	159·8	150·2	139·0	142·6	138·5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	122·1	115·8	105·9	105·6	105·6*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	109·3	130·8	107·2	108·1	108·1*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	74·9	105·6	96·8	82·4	82·4*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	70·3	62·4	65·8	64·7	64·1
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	105·5	109·6	98·9	97·0	98·5
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	64·2	71·9	82·0	82·0	82·0
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	154·9	157·1	157·2	157·5	158·3*
Cotton, raw	71·8	70·9	70·1	69·9*	69·8*
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee	155·4	152·0	138·4	139·9	139·7*
Jute raw, 'Export Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	150·2	152·9	136·0	135·4	130·5*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	116·2	143·1	134·7	144·1	145·1*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	126·0	108·6	100·9	97·1*	95·1*
Wool, raw	84·0	76·3	80·4	83·1	83·2*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	97·0	89·4	93·0	95·2	95·2*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	86·2	75·2	82·7	84·7	84·7*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	76·7	70·0	73·4	76·8	76·8*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	115·1	115·0	115·5	115·6	115·6*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	117·1	115·7	115·8	116·1	116·1*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	116·1	118·4	118·4	118·5	118·4*
Woodpulp, imported	100·9	104·4	104·4	103·8*	103·5*

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* Provisional figure.

† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954=100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 19, 1965.

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Turnover of the catering trades, laundries, dry cleaners and hairdressers

IN OCTOBER the turnover of the catering, laundry, dry cleaning and hairdressing trades was higher than a year ago. For hairdressers there was again a modest increase over October of last year, but more substantial rises were recorded for caterers, laundries and dry cleaners.

Catering trades

The total turnover of the catering trades in October fell back from the high level recorded during the third quarter and was again about the level during the second quarter of the year. This, of course, reflects the seasonal trend of catering activity and compared with a year earlier sales in October showed an increase of 8 per cent, an increase somewhat greater than for recent months.

Each of the broad kinds of business shown separately in Table I showed increases in turnover compared with a year earlier and with the exception of canteens and catering contractors the increases were higher than the average for the earlier months of the year.

Laundries and dry cleaners

The total turnover of the laundry and dry cleaning trades in October showed a rise of 8 per cent compared with the same period in 1964. This was an increase much in line with those of recent months but somewhat higher than the first half of the year when the percentage increase over the first six months of 1964 was 4 per cent. Both laundries and dry cleaners, considered separately, showed in October an increase of 8 per cent in turnover compared with October 1964.

Table I. Catering trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1960=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	117	96	119	134	119	94	93	100	111	113	130	136	142	126	118	109	126
	1964	126	105	127	145	127	104	102	109	115	130	135	149	150	137	126	118	136
	1965	133(b)	111	136	151		107	110	114	127	132	147	155	156	142	137		
	1964	+8	+10	+7	+8	+8	+11	+10	+9	+3	+15	+4	+10	+6	+8	+7	+8	+8
	1965	+6(b)	+5	+7	+4		+3	+8	+4	+11	+1	+9	+4	+4	+4	+8		
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£169 million)	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	118	76	124	167	107	69	72	85	103	113	149	169	184	151	128	94	100
	1964	128	86	138	181	113	79	82	97	108	133	161	189	197	163	135	98	108
	1965	141 (b)	91	144	188		83	90	99	119	132	172	198	204	168	145		
	1964	+8	+13	+10	+9	+6	+15	+13	+13	+5	+18	+7	+12	+7	+8	+5	+5	+8
	1965	+6 (b)	+6	+6	+4		+5	+10	+3	+10	Nil	+7	+5	+4	+3	+8		
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963	114	94	117	135	109	89	92	99	108	110	129	134	147	125	112	106	109
	1964	121	101	124	143	115	97	99	106	111	126	133	146	153	133	118	113	114
	1965	130 (b)	107	132	151		103	106	111	122	126	146	154	162	141	129		
	1964	+6	+8	+6	+6	+6	+9	+8	+7	+3	+14	+3	+9	+4	+6	+5	+7	+5
	1965	+7 (b)	+6	+7	+6		+6	+7	+4	+10	Nil	+9	+5	+6	+6	+9		
Public houses (£711 million)	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963	118	98	119	130	125	98	94	101	115	113	128	133	137	122	119	112	141
	1964	128	109	127	141	136	111	105	113	116	132	132	147	144	134	127	122	154
	1965	133 (b)	114	138	147		112	115	116	132	134	145	152	149	140	139		
	1964	+8	+12	+7	+8	+8	+13	+12	+11	+1	+17	+4	+10	+5	+10	+7	+9	+9
	1965	+6 (b)	+4	+8	+4		+1	+9	+3	+14	+1	+10	+3	+3	+5	+9		
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	115	110
	1963	115	120	113	106	119	119	122	120	111	119	111	108	96	112	118	125	115
	1964	121	120	121	113	129	119	122	119	124	121	118	113	104	122	128	135	126
	1965	124 (b)	129	124	116		128	129	131	122	133	117	116	110	121	132		
	1964	+5	Nil	+6	+7	+9	Nil	Nil	—1	+12	+2	+6	+4	+9	+9	+9	+8	+10
	1965	+4 (b)	+8	+2	+2		+7	+6	+10	—1	+10	Nil	+3	+5	—1	+3		

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by October 1965 turnover was the four weeks from October 3, 1965, to October 30, 1965 ; the corresponding period in 1964 was from October 4, 1964, to October 31, 1964.

(b) Cumulative figure for January to October compared with corresponding period of 1964.

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INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL. *(See p. 1492 this issue.)*

Hairdressers

The modest level of growth recorded by hairdressers in the second and third quarters of the year when compared with a year earlier was maintained in October when total receipts of hairdressers were 4 per cent above those for October 1964. The receipts of men's hairdressers and men's hairdresser-tobacconists, which include sales of tobacco and other goods, when compared with October 1964 rose by 5 per cent while those for women's hairdressers rose by 4 per cent.

Table II. Laundries and dry cleaners

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a).

1961 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANERS (£107 million)	1963	110	106	114	113	107	100	103	114	112	118	112	116	107	115	114	110	99
	1964	115	110	120	116	112	109	111	109	119	119	120	119	111	117	119	114	106
	1965	122(b)	114	124	124		111	114	117	120	129	124	127	121	124	128		
	1964	+4	+3	+5	+3	+5	+9	+8	—4	+7	+1	+7	+3	+4	+2	+4	+4	+7
	1965	+5(b)	+4	+4	+7		+2	+2	+8	+1	+8	+3	+7	+9	+6	+8		
Laundries . . . . . (£67 million)	1963	109	108	111	110	107	104	107	112	107	113	112	114	105	112	112	110	100
	1964	114	112	117	114	112	114	112	109	116	115	120	117	110	114	116	115	107
	1965	120(b)	116	121	121		115	116	118	115	126	121	124	118	120	125		
	1964	+4	+3	+5	+3	+5	+9	+5	—2	+8	+1	+7	+3	+5	+2	+4	+5	+6
	1965	+5(b)	+4	+3	+6		+1	+3	+8	Nil	+10	+1	+6	+8	+5	+8		
Dry cleaners, etc. . . . . (£40 million)	1963	112	104	119	117	107	92	98	117	119	126	114	119	111	120	117	110	96
	1964	116	107	125	120	113	100	110	109	126	127	122	122	114	123	124	114	104
	1965	125(b)	111	130	130		103	111	117	128	135	127	132	126	132	134		
	1964	+4	+3	+4	+2	+6	+9	+12	—7	+5	+1	+7	+3	+3	+2	+6	+4	+8
	1965	+6(b)	+4	+4	+9		+3	+1	+7	+2	+6	+5	+8	+11	+7	+8		

NOTE: The kinds of business covered by these statistics are those included in Minimum List Heading 885 and most of those in 886 of the Standard Industrial Classification. See notes (a) and (b) to Table 1.

Table III. Hairdressers

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a).

1961 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1961 £ million)		Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL HAIRDRESSERS . . (£97 million)	1963	106	99	109	107	109	93	98	106	109	110	109	113	105	105	108	106	113
	1964	109	104	111	110	112	101	104	107	110	111	110	113	109	109	108	110	117
	1965	111(b)	106	114	114		103	105	108	114	113	114	116	115	112	112		
	1964	+3	+5	+1	+3	+2	+10	+7	+1	+1	+1	+2	+1	+4	+3	Nil	+4	+3
	1965	+3(b)	+1	+3	+3		+1	+1	+1	+4	+1	+3	+2	+5	+3	+4		
Men's hairdressers, and men's hairdresser-tobacconists (£24 million)	1963	107	100	106	110	112	99	99	100	102	107	108	115	106	109	108	107	119
	1964	111	105	109	115	116	109	104	102	107	110	111	119	114	111	112	111	123
	1965	113(b)	109	112	119		111	108	107	108	111	117	121	118	117	118		
	1964	+4	+5	+4	+4	+4	+10	+5	+2	+5	+3	+3	+3	+8	+2	+4	+4	+3
	1965	+3(b)	+4	+3	+3		+2	+4	+5	Nil	+1	+6	+1	+4	+5	+5		
Women's hairdressers, and men's and women's hairdressers (£73 million)	1963	106	99	110	107	108	90	97	108	111	111	109	112	105	104	107	106	111
	1964	109	104	111	109	110	99	105	109	112	111	110	111	108	108	106	109	114
	1965	110(b)	105	114	112		100	105	108	117	114	113	114	114	110	110		
	1964	+2	+5	+1	+2	+2	+9	+8	Nil	Nil	Nil	+1	Nil	+3	+4	—1	+3	+3
	1965	+2(b)	Nil	+3	+3		+1	Nil	—1	+5	+2	+2	+3	+5	+2	+4		

NOTE: The kinds of business covered by these statistics are those included in Minimum List Heading 889 of the Standard Industrial Classification. See notes (a) and (b) to Table 1.

Robert Hough

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Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in October was 2 per cent more than in October 1964.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rate of production of tops was 11 per cent more than in October last year. The rates of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets), however, were at much the same level.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*) Woollen	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*) Worsted	Blankets (*b*)
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1964 1st quarter	117·9	77·9	84·0	61·9	41·9	39·1	8·4
2nd quarter	110·1	70·4	83·0	59·5	45·6	37·1	6·8
3rd quarter	92·1	57·7	74·5	52·8	44·4	32·9	7·7
4th quarter	98·1	59·3	84·5	59·1	45·2	39·2	10·0
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd quarter	102·5	62·9	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd quarter	92·2	57·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
1964 August	22·4	13·0	19·3	13·6	11·0	8·0	2·3
September	35·7	22·5	28·2	20·6	16·1	13·2	3·2
October	34·3	20·7	29·5	21·2	16·5	13·5	3·6
1965 August	23·6	13·6	19·3	14·9	11·6	8·9	2·5
September	36·9	23·4	27·5	21·0	16·9	13·6	3·2
October	35·0	21·9	27·3	20·3	16·3	12·5	3·5

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in October was 2 per cent less than in October 1964.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the period January-October 1965 the output of single yarn was 1 per cent less than in the same period of 1964. The amounts of cloth woven and yarn doubled were 2 and 1 per cent more respectively.

Production in the cotton industry

(*All figures are weekly averages*)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	19·5	11·5
1964 October	10·37	3·14	2·76	2·49	20·9	12·6
November	10·35	3·19	2·83	2·50	21·2	12·8
December*	8·96	2·70	2·51	2·11	18·1	11·0
1965 January	10·17	3·09	2·82	2·43	20·7	12·6
February	10·32	3·10	2·84	2·46	21·3	12·8
March*	10·11	3·09	2·77	2·45	20·8	12·6
April	9·03	2·78	2·51	2·21	19·7	11·8
May	10·12	3·13	2·78	2·56	21·5	13·0
June*	7·67	2·38	2·13	1·95	19·6	11·7
July	7·90	2·20	2·25	2·15	12·3	8·5
August	9·55	2·78	2·33	2·25	20·3	12·0
September*	9·03	2·54	2·45	2·31	19·2	11·9
October	10·02	2·78	2·65	2·51	20·8	13·0

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

Sales by wholesale textile houses in October

SALES BY WHOLESALE textile houses in October showed a decrease of 5 per cent on a year earlier. This compares with increases of 1 per cent in September and 4 per cent in August.

The value of stocks at the end of October showed no increase on a year earlier.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1963 Year	108	+ 3	..	..
1964 Year	112	+ 4	..	..
1964 1st quarter	100	+ 9	145	+4
2nd quarter	101	+ 3	135	+6
3rd quarter	111	+ 4	153	+7
4th quarter	138	+ 1	124	+5
1965 1st quarter	99	— 1	150	+4
2nd quarter	103	+ 2	137	+2
3rd quarter	113	+ 2	149	—2
1964 October	156	— 1	135	+5
November	136	+ 3	133	+4
December	121	Nil	124	+5
1965 January	69	—10	129	+4
February	90	— 6	148	+6
March	137	+ 9	150	+4
April	111	+ 2	143	+3
May	104	+ 6	144	+3
June	93	— 4	137	+2
July	79	Nil	143	+1
August	102	+ 4	154	—1
September	158	+ 1	149	—2
October	148	— 5	135	Nil

Percentage of corresponding values for 1964.

Analysis by Department

	Sales		Stocks (b)
	Oct. 1965	Jan. 1, to Oct. 31	Oct. 1965
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	107·3	110·2	121·1
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	102·8	99·8	92·4
Women's underwear	92·6	95·7	105·3
Women's hose and children's socks	95·7	91·8	85·9
Women's millinery	98·0	103·8	99·9
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	95·5	102·0	78·4
Children's wear	92·7	101·1	102·2
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	95·6	97·8	97·8
Gloves	74·9	84·2	88·8
Piece-goods and nets	92·6	113·3	105·4
Household textiles	94·7	97·7	97·8
Floor-covering, furniture and hardware	90·5	96·2	111·5
Grand total (a)	94·8	99·9	99·9

Notes: (a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Values at cost.

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Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE ESTIMATED volume of orders-on-hand in the grouped textile and clothing industries at the end of October was 3 per cent more than at the end of September. The rate of deliveries in October was 2 per cent more than in October 1964, but the rate of receipt of net new orders was 5 per cent less.

Changes in the monthly rate of receipt of orders should not by themselves be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (*c*)	Deliveries (*c*)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1964 1st quarter	121	103	99
2nd quarter	124	100	97
3rd quarter	113	82	93
4th quarter	124	113	102
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter*	117	86	95
1964 August	117	78	86
September	113	94	105
October	119	128	109
1965 August*	122	77	89
September*	117	94	105
October*	121	121	111

(*a*) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.

(*b*) At constant (average 1958) prices.

(*c*) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.

*Provisional.

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Redland Bricks Ltd., a member of the Redland Group, are supplying 33,000 Holbrook Perforated Sandfaced red bricks to Shell International Ltd. in Sarawak, Borneo. The bricks, to be used for decorative purposes in the new oil refinery at Brunei, are seen here being loaded at the Royal Albert Dock on to the cargo ship 'City of Poona'.

Industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1965

THE THIRD paragraph of the text of the article under the above heading on page 1388 of last week's issue should read as follows and not as then published:

'That article on investment intentions cast doubt on the likelihood of businesses in the distributive and service industries reaching the increase that firm had forecast for 1965 over 1964 and the continuation of the declining trend into the third quarter adds weight to this doubt.'

Cinema admissions and takings in October

DURING OCTOBER, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6.1 million, and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.25 million.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, December 10, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Emma	Br/E 30890	12	December 7	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Midas Productions Ltd.
Look at Life Series 28: *A New Deal for Deer*	Br/E 30893	9	December 7	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Movietone News 1904A	Br/E 30416	7	December 10	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1905	Br/E 30417	6	December 10	,, ,,	,, ,,
Pathe News 65-98	Br/E 30496	8	December 10	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-99	Br/E 30497	8	December 10	,, ,,	,, ,,
			FOREIGN		
Hey There, It's Yogi Bear	F 30888	89	December 6	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Hanna-Barbera Productions Inc.
World Without Sun	F 30889	93	December 6	,, ,,	Filmas-Les Requins Associés and Orsay Films, Paris, and C.E.I.A.P., Rome.
Dear John	F 30891	105	December 7	Miracle Films Ltd.	A. B. Sandrew Film, Stockholm.
The War Lord	F 30892	121	December 7	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films, Inc.
The Family Jewels	F 30894	100	December 8	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Jerry Lewis Production.
The Gun Hawk	F 30895	88	December 9	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Allied Artists Picture Corporation.
La Jetee	F 30896	29	December 10	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Argos Films, Paris.
L'Affaire est dans le Sac	F 30897	47	December 10	,, ,,	Les Grands Films Classiques, Paris.
Gypsies	F 30898	30	December 10	,, ,,	Film Polski, Warsaw.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Necessity of follow-up to maintain success of British Week in Milan

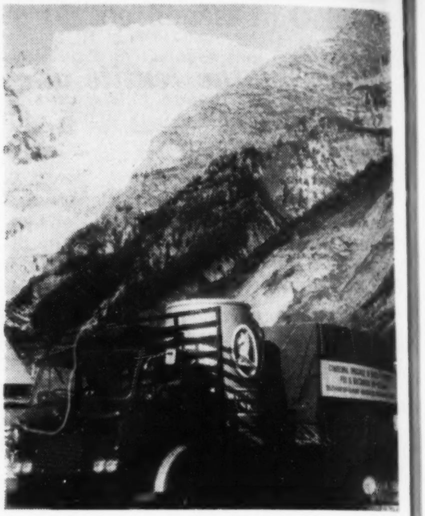
A SURVEY CARRIED out by the British Consulate among 402 retailers in Milan who participated in the British Week organized by the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe in October showed that 70 per cent of the shops visited had achieved increased sales of British goods during the Week. Twenty-one per cent showed increases of 20 per cent or more, and since the end of the Week, 44 per cent reported that sales had remained higher, and 34 per cent were asking to see new British lines.

These statistics were revealed at a press conference organized in London by the Export Council for Europe on December 8 which followed a private meeting of ECE members with special responsibility for Italy, headed by Sir John Wrightson. Also present was Mr. W. R. N. Maxwell, British Consul (Commercial) in Milan.

Sir John said that he thought the Week to be the most successful of all the British Weeks that had so far been held. 'From the massive scale of promotion and the enthusiastic response of the Milanese it was most impressive, but it is no use having a great number of Milanese waving a British flag unless we have a follow-up to the supply of our goods in the shops.'

Mr. Maxwell said that the survey was carried out in November when 402 shops and stores were visited. This was the first stage of follow-up action to the British Week undertaken by the Consulate-General in Milan and the British Chamber of Commerce. The follow-up visits have confirmed that the British Week in Milan was not only a prestige and public relations success but increased the demand for British products of all kinds. All the shopkeepers visited expressed their satisfaction about the propaganda elements of the Week, e.g. street decorations, bands, buses, parades and policemen, which contributed considerably to the increase in sales.

One large department store reported that sales of British goods dropped immediately after the Week but revived again about a fortnight later to a level rather above normal. This has been maintained so far. It is expected that the Christmas trade in British goods will be better than usual and they have ordered accordingly. The British young fashions boutique seemed to surprise the public and to interest a high-class clientele. The effect of the Week was to attract a new public for some classes of British goods.



A Dennis lorry carrying Whitbread's beer to the Milan British Week awaits clearance at the Italian frontier in front of Mont Blanc.

Department stores as a whole showed exceptional increases, over half of them reporting additional sales of over 40 per cent. In one chain, sales of British goods were 110 per cent above normal, 85 per cent of the department and chain stores and supermarkets have had a continued improvement in their sales of British goods since the Week. Many Milanese shopkeepers said they would have liked the Week to have continued longer or to be held again next year.

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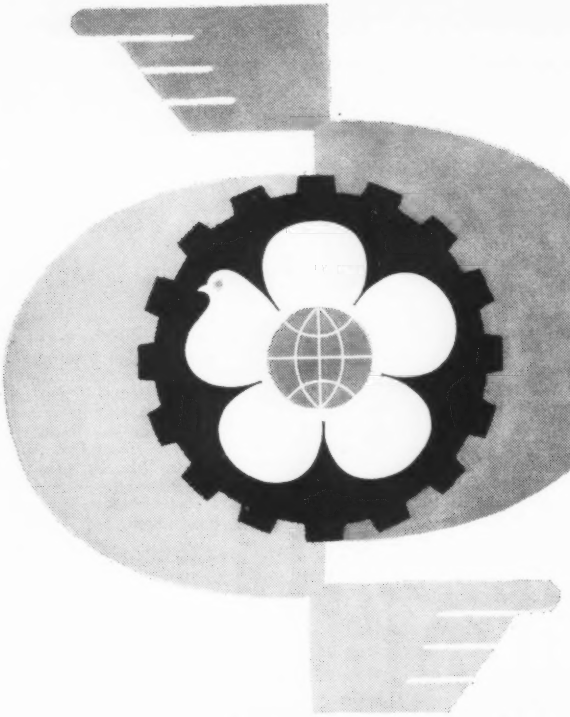

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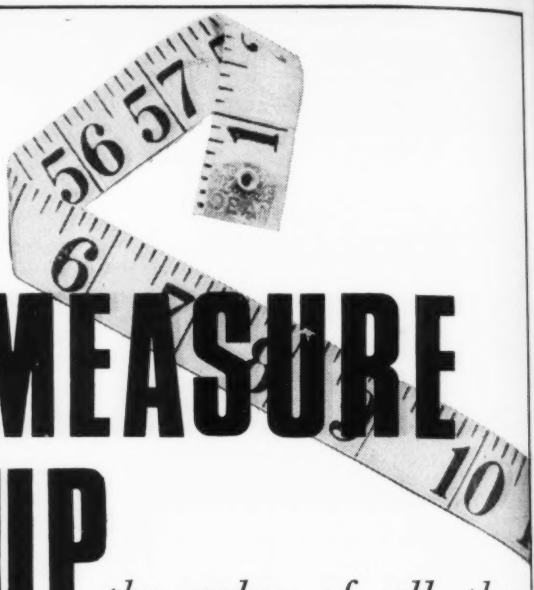

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The Royal Smithfield Show as a major export promotion

IN THE LAST two years the production of farm machinery in Britain has been in value over £200 million per annum. Exports in 1963 and 1964 in each case exceeded £164 million. This export figure was the result of the endeavours of all manufacturers, though the preponderance of our farm machinery exports is tractors.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of these export figures is that the United States who would probably claim to have invented the tractor, is now a major importer of British tractors, and a leading market for British agricultural machinery. Other leading markets are Eire, Australia, South Africa, France, Finland, Belgium, Denmark and Canada, all of which imported in the first nine months of 1965 more than £5 million worth of our farm machinery.

Present trends show that by the end of this year production and exports will be in the same region as in the previous two years. This is no mean achievement, for 1963 was an exceptionally good year, when many factors were in our favour, and tariff discrimination by the European Common Market had not then become effective. Already, as a result of this discrimination a greater proportion of our exports is being sent to other countries. None the less in the first nine months of 1965 European countries took 41·9 per cent of our exports, the Commonwealth took 23.7 per cent, and the rest of the world took 34·4 per cent.

These impressive figures, which were announced by Mr. Gilbert Hunt, president of the Agricultural Engineers Association Ltd., and managing director of Massey-Ferguson (UK) Ltd., at a London press conference underline the increasing importance and success of the show which took place at Earls Court from December 6 to 10 when in the heart of London, the country's largest covered arena was transformed from an empty shell into a bustling, thriving farmyard but far removed from the farmyard of old since Britain leads the world in mechanized farming. Thus the show provided the means of inspecting the latest tractors and other agricultural machinery used both in this country and exported to all parts of the world to help in the constant battle against the shortage of food.

A random selection from among this vast range gives a glimpse of the novelty at this year's show: A do-it-yourself bale elevator with telescopic legs which, it is claimed, can be put together by one man in two to three hours; an electric fence which sounds a hooter in the event of a short circuit; an automatic bulb planter, capable of planting six rows of bulbs at once in various row widths, and is adjustable for planting in ridges or in beds; a new spring device for starting diesel engines of up to six litres capacity; and a milk meter for recording a cow's milk yield which can be used in any pipe line installation.

In conclusion it can truly be said that the Royal Smithfield Show demonstrates to the world not only our clear lead in the production of farming machinery in all its branches but the very high standard achieved by our livestock breeders. At the same time the show promotes sales at home and export abroad in the best interests of the country's economy.

A plan to promote even bigger export sales of farm machinery and produce was announced on December 9 at the show by Mr. Gilbert Hunt, president of the Agricultural Engineers Association and chairman of Massey Ferguson Ltd., when he said that leaders of British agriculture will form a body to boost exports of farm machinery. The new export council, which aims to start operations in mid-February under the chairmanship of Mr. G. T. Williams, deputy president of the National Farmers' Union will devote much of its efforts to helping the smaller firms and farmers.

A 2-ton forging manipulator made by Wellman Incandescent of Smethwick being demonstrated to German industrialists at the Krupps' works at Essen whilst on its way by road to the Brno Fair in Czechoslovakia. Two of these machines were sold to a German steelworks at Osnabruck and two more are on order for Czechoslovakia, the value of the latter order being over £42,000.

Seen at the Royal Smithfield Show, Earls Court, is Miss Audrey Gartside (right), export manager of 'Agrotiller', with Mrs. Gunilla Nilsson-Zattestrom, managing director of the Swedish distributors of 'Agrotiller'. Manufactured by the Industrial Engineering Co. Ltd. of Dundalk, Ireland, these rotary cultivators are exported to more than 80 countries, including Peru, Australia, China, Japan and Malaysia.

Vancouver store buyers to visit UK

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that the following buyers from the Vancouver department store of the Hudson's Bay Company, which is staging a British promotion next year from May 12-21, will be arriving in Britain at the end of January for approximately two weeks.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. P. Nichol	Men's & boys' accessories, Furnishings
Mr. G. Fox	Men's & boys' knitwear

Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact the Hudson's Bay Company, London buying house, which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62-64 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 5266)

Atlanta store buyers to visit UK

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been advised that the following buyers from the Atlanta department store of Rich's Inc., which is staging a British promotion next year in October, will be arriving in Britain at the end of January for approximately 2-3 weeks.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. & Mrs. W. Campbell	Antiques
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Cantwell	Fine jewellery
Miss M. Lambert	Accessories, cosmetics, fine jewellery, Silverware
Mrs. G. Church	Handbags
Miss P. Howell	Pictures and mirrors
Mr. A. H. Breyer	Home furnishings, accessories
Mr. N. Asher	Linens

Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact Rich's Inc., London buying house, which is Associated Merchandising Corporation, 62-64 Brook Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 5266)

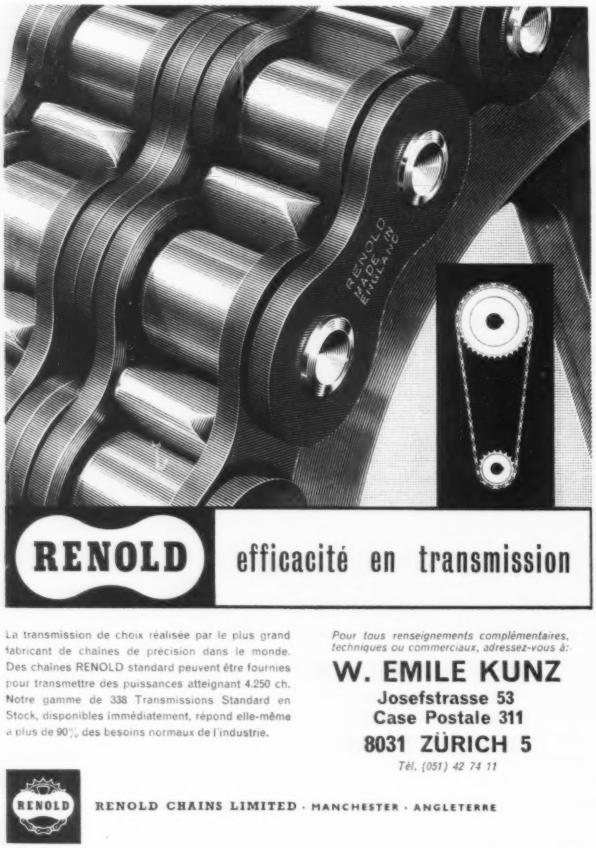
Overseas Trade and Exports

WEST EUROPEAN MARKET PLACE—9

Advertising in Switzerland

A report from the Commercial Department, British Embassy at Berne

Previous articles in this series were published on September 17, September 24, October 1, October 8, October 15, October 22, October 29 and November 12.



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8031 ZÜRICH 5
Tél. (051) 42 74 11

RENOLD CHAINS LIMITED · MANCHESTER · ANGLETERRE

A French language advertisement by Renold Chains Ltd., Wythenshawe, Manchester, for publication in a Swiss technical journal. The company also advertise in German. A large proportion of the advertising space of Swiss trade and technical journals is taken up with machine tools. All aspects of automation in this field are of great current interest in view of Switzerland's serious shortage of labour.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal, *November* 26, 1965.

The market

ALTHOUGH SWITZERLAND is a small country, with an area of 16,000 square miles and a population of about 5·8 million, it enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world and is an important export market for products of almost all kinds. Not only does Switzerland import large quantities of food and raw materials, but its industry, although well diversified and highly efficient, lacks the territorial and economic base to produce a complete range of capital and durable consumer goods. The Swiss national income per head is one of the highest in Europe and the individual Swiss can afford to buy a wide range of consumer goods, including goods which are considered as luxuries in most parts of the world. In 1964, Swiss imports were worth £1,295 million, representing an import bill of nearly £230 per head. Imports from Britain were worth £92·7 million, accounting for 7·3 per cent of the total.

The Swiss customer, whether an industrial concern or a private citizen, demands quality. He can afford to do so; not only because of the size of his income, but also because he has an enormously wide range of products, imported or manufactured within the country, from which to choose. Tariffs are low and foreign suppliers have found that ability to sell in the Swiss market is in itself an important advertisement for selling elsewhere. If they can persuade the fastidious Swiss customer that their goods are worth buying, they have armed themselves with an important selling point for use in other markets.

In this wealthy, sophisticated and well-supplied market advertising is of particular importance. The foreign supplier has a particular problem to face in creating awareness of his product and it is doubtful whether any new foreign supplier can hope to achieve real success in selling to the Swiss market unless he is prepared to support his sales effort with a carefully planned campaign of advertising.

The languages

The population of Switzerland is divided into four language groups. About 74 per cent of the population speak Swiss-German, 20 per cent speak French, 4 per cent speak Italian and the remaining 2 per cent speak Romansch. For advertising purposes Romansch can be disregarded and Italian is of only slight importance. It is necessary to cater separately for the German and French-speaking sections of the population, who differ markedly in taste and outlook as well as in language.

The advertising media

The principal advertising media in Switzerland are those common to all highly developed societies: the daily and weekly press; the trade and technical press; bill posting; direct mail advertising; advertising in the cinema; and advertising on television.

There is a plethora of small newspapers and none of the dailies has a circulation of much more than 100,000. Nevertheless, there is much to be said for launching an advertising campaign by inserting advertisements in a carefully selected group of daily newspapers. The weekly press also offers an excellent medium. Many weekly newspapers and journals have a large number of subscribers, more evenly distributed than the subscribers to daily newspapers. The fashion industry is well served, with a range of excellent German and French publications. The trade and technical press publishes articles, diagrams and illustrations of the very highest standard. Nor is its readership confined to the boundaries of Switzerland. Articles and photographs of items of real technical interest are welcome but more so if accompanied by paid advertising. They should be offered in the language of the journal itself; few Swiss editors have the time to read articles in English and then to accept the delay needed for their translation into French or German.

Rates for advertising in the press vary considerably. The following are some examples:

Neue Zurcher Zeitung: daily: circulation 80,000: SF 2,075·70 for a full page and SF 1,037·85 for half a page.

Technische Rundschau: weekly: circulation 23,500: SF 1,400 for a full page and SF 720 for half a page.

Schweizer Illustrierle: weekly magazine:circulation 215,000: SF 4,472 for a full page and SF 2,244 for half a page.

Pro: sixteen editions per year: magazine for consumers: circulation 1,335,000: SF 11,244·25 for a full page and SF 5,680·10 for half a page.

Bill posting is of limited interest. As regards direct mail advertising the mail boxes of most Swiss companies and private citizens are normally so full of promotional material that, unless the material takes the form of a bulletin addressed to carefully selected recipients, this medium may not yield large dividends. If, however, British companies favour advertising of this kind, they can obtain professional advice from a number of agencies which specialize in providing it.

Advertising in the cinema is on the whole less well developed than advertising through other media. Moreover, as in other western countries, cinema attendances have recently been declining in Switzerland. One reason, again as elsewhere, is that television has become more popular. Commercial programmes were introduced on the Swiss television network, which is operated by a public corporation, in February 1965. The standard of advertising was high from the start; it is notable for the extent to which it relies on animated cartoons and other methods of presentation which do more than just present a product and describe its virtues. Rates are high. For example, it costs SF 6,000 to advertise a product for one minute throughout the country and SF 3,840 to advertise a product for 40 seconds on the German-speaking service. At the moment, no advertising is permitted on the Swiss radio, which is controlled by the same public corporation as television, but Switzerland is within the range of a number of foreign transmitters, particularly in Germany and France, and it is the belief of experts that advertising by these transmitters, has had, and continues to have, some impact on the Swiss public.

Conduct of an advertising campaign

So far as the nature of the campaign is concerned, it may in some cases pay to stress the British origin of a product, but more often the stress should be on the quality of the product itself. It is of course, axiomatic that no campaign should be launched without thorough planning, including market research and the preparation of high-quality material specifically directed at the customer in Switzerland. If a large scale campaign is planned, the maximum effect can often be obtained by employing the services of a Swiss advertising agency or of a British agency with an office in Switzerland.

This article cannot go into the structure of the Swiss advertising industry. If, however, any British company should wish to obtain information about the organizations in Switzerland which are best qualified to give advice on advertising in general, or by any particular medium, the British Embassy in Berne is equipped and ready to supply it. Moreover, as part of its service for British exporters, the Embassy places feature articles about products and processes of potential interest to Swiss readers in the trade and technical press and distributes special bulletins, prepared by the Central Office of Information, to selected lists of subscribers. In any case advertising and marketing must go hand in hand. It will pay to co-ordinate the advertising with a local sales agent and to ensure that his name is prominently featured. Financial backing for an advertising campaign will do much to help ensure that an agency is conducted on a live basis.

For exports to Europe ship via

HARWICH-ZEEBRUGGE
TRAIN FERRIES

conveying merchandise in through wagons to the Continent. Fast rail services connect HARWICH with all main industrial centres in Britain. At ZEEBRUGGE wagons are routed by express goods trains to all parts of Europe.

HARWICH-ROTTERDAM
HARWICH-ANTWERP
SPECIAL CONTAINER and CARGO SHIPS

HARWICH-HOOK-OF-HOLLAND **PASSENGER/CARGO SHIPS**

For expert attention to your transport problems consult:
THE CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC & SHIPPING MANAGER
129 BISHOPSGATE LONDON E.C.2 TEL: BIS 4702 TELEX 25249

Simple throughout documentation

British Rail | Shipping Services

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Anglo-German 'Offset' agreement

A NOTE about the provisions of the Anglo-German 'Offset' Agreement was published in the *Export Services Bulletin* on October 5, 1965. The following article is intended to provide some background information on the present and future possibilities for British manufacturers in Western Germany as a result of the Agreement.

In the current financial year the British Government will need to spend upwards of £85 million to buy Deutsche Mark so that the British Forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany can pay for goods and services which they must purchase locally. Just how big a problem this poses in the context of Anglo-German trade can be seen by reference to the present level of British exports to Germany: about £220 million a year. The burden on the British balance of payments is a continuing one and the German Government have, through the years, recognized an obligation to alleviate it by one means or another.

The latest round of talks with the German Government on this question ended in the signature of a Protocol on July 20 this year in Bonn which, taken together with the Agreement signed in July 1964, provides that for the three-year period ending on March 31, 1967, the German Government will, insofar as possible, take action to offset the balance of payments burden which Britain incurs. This offset is first and foremost to be provided by the buying of British goods by the Federal Government and by subordinate governmental authorities in Germany, together with corporations and companies under and controlled by them. A substantial contribution is to come from purchases of equipment for Germany's own forces and through payments for the development of new products in Britain. Unfortunately, however, owing to competing supplies from other Allies and from German industry and the fact that the re-equipment of the German armed forces is now reaching the end of a phase, payments in the defence field are falling far short of the foreign exchange cost of our forces.

The German Government have asked authorities spending money on civil projects to consider making more purchases from the United Kingdom. German governmental authorities, like any others, are, of course, obliged to look for supplies from competitive suppliers and they need to be assured that any equipment they buy can be quickly and efficiently maintained. This has not daunted some British companies and sales which can count under the Agreement have been made by a variety of British companies. Examples are:

> Moveable platforms for fire services; computers for finance departments, office and bank machines, scientific instruments (to educational authorities) and special purpose vehicles.

It is well worthwhile for any British company having potentially competitive products which might interest German governmental authorities to make offers. When Export Services Branch receive information from our commercial posts in Germany about impending purchases in this field it is published in the Export Service Bulletin and they will be happy to provide details to interested British firms. Moreover, the Consulates General in Germany have been seeking to compile lists of officials in regional and local government authorities who have responsibility for large projects of all kinds and may be able, if approached either direct or through Export Services Branch, to provide British firms with useful contacts. Firms in this field, who have not already built up contacts in the German market, would be well advised to let Export Services Branch have full details of their products which they think should be saleable in Germany and of their selling arrangements, broad price ranges, etc.; by making use of this information where appropriate in their contacts with local and governmental authorities our commercial services may be able to stimulate useful enquiries.

Apart from trying to channel some of the spending of government authorities towards the United Kingdom, the German and British Governments have also agreed that an effort should be made to provide British companies with opportunities to compete for tenders to be financed by the German Government in third countries where German Government money is being spent. (In practice, this means the countries receiving development aid.) Any British company considering whether there might be some openings for them in this field may like to have in mind that the best prospects seem to lie in countries where British companies are well established (for example the developing independent Commonwealth countries) and where there exist opportunities for collaboration in fairly large projects with German companies. It is manifestly easier for the German Government to defend deals of this sort to their public opinion if a German as well as a British company is going to benefit. With the same point in mind it is worthwhile considering possibilities for sub-contracts where the German main contractor has secured a tender financed from development aid.

These fields – direct military and civil procurement, and procurement under aid programmes – are the main ones in which the British Government hope that purchases may be stimulated by German recognition of their obligations under the Offset Agreement. They also hope that British firms will look seriously at the possibilities open to them. The climate of opinion in government circles in Germany should help the seller of a good and competitive product.

There is a third element in the arrangement between the German and British Governments. The German Government have on deposit in London monies which have been advanced, but not fully expended under previous Offset arrangements. It has been agreed that, where a loan on easy terms of up to 50 per cent of the value of a potential purchase from Britain would as a result of the cheap credit make the difference between the German purchaser buying from Britain and buying elsewhere, then by mutual consent of the two Governments the money deposited in London can be released for a loan by the German Government to the German buyer. It would, of course, be a condition that the buyer would himself finance the balance of 50 per cent or more of the purchase and would transfer money across the exchanges to make his payments in Britain simultaneously with the withdrawal of any sums from the moneys already deposited here. The initiative clearly has to lie with the German buyer. It is the hope of both Governments that it will be possible to stimulate genuinely additional export business through applications by German importers to their Government for these loans on easy terms.

Copies of the Note published in the *Export Services Bulletin* are available from the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. The Agreement of July 27, 1964 is published as Command 1434 and the Protocol of July 20, 1965, as Command 2731.

Austria and Hungary

IT WAS recently announced in the Hungarian Press that a protocol to the long-term agreement of 1962-1967 between Austria and Hungary covering the period October 1, 1965, to September 30, 1966, was signed in Budapest on November 5, 1965.

Considerable extension of trade in both directions is envisaged under the protocol and provision is made for Hungary to export to Austria agricultural produce, foodstuffs, oil products, coke, alum earth, chemicals, electrical products, textiles and other consumer industrial articles.

In return, Austria will export to Hungary various paper goods, timber goods, magnesite articles, synthetic fibres, high-alloy steel, machines, hardware, steel wire, chemicals and various consumer goods. Detailed information is not available. All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3463), quoting reference CRE 7605G.

Italy and Iraq

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement with Iraq, signed in Baghdad on September 30, 1963 has been tacitly renewed for a further period from December 1, 1965 to November 30, 1966.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450), quoting ref. CRE 2498/G.

Anglo-Irish Free Trade Area

An agreement for the establishment of a Free Trade Area between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic was signed on December 14, 1965. The Agreement provides for the removal over ten years of almost all Irish duties on United Kingdom industrial goods. The few remaining British duties on Irish goods imported into the United Kingdom will be removed on July 1, 1966. There will be benefits for Irish exports to the United Kingdom of store cattle, meat and butter. Further details of the Agreement will be published in the next issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Financial guarantee for Syrian pipeline

The Export Credits Guarantee Department announce that they have on December 7 signed a Financial Guarantee in respect of a financial agreement between Exporters' Refinance Corporation Ltd. and the Central Bank of Syria to finance 80 per cent of the United Kingdom element in the Syrian oil pipeline project. The construction contract, which is between the Syrian Government and the consortium of Costain & Press (Overseas) Ltd. and Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd., covers the supply and installation of a 400-mile pipeline from the oilfields in North-eastern Syria to the port of Tartous.

Of the estimated total project value of approximately £20 million (including local costs), the loan being guaranteed by ECGD will provide a maximum of £13.76 million, repayable over seven years from scheduled completion of the project in mid-1968. Exporters' Refinance Corporation Ltd. are acting on behalf of a lending syndicate comprising Lloyds Bank Ltd., Westminster Bank Ltd., Bank of Scotland, District Bank Ltd., and National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Iceland and Poland

A protocol to the Trade Agreement of November 1949 between Iceland and Poland was signed in Reykjavik on November 15, 1965, covering the period October 1, 1965, to September 30, 1966. The validity of the Protocol may be extended automatically for one year unless one of the contracting parties declares its wish to negotiate a new agreement before September 30, 1966.

Included in the list of Icelandic goods to be exported to Poland are frozen and salted herring, fish meal and herring meal, salted sheep skins, medicinal cod liver oil and industrial oils, frozen fish fillets and canned fish products.

Polish exports to Iceland will include coal and coke, textiles, sugar, fruit and vegetables, china and glass, wood and paper products, leather goods, rubber footwear, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and fishing and cargo vessels.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2305), quoting reference CRE 11483/G.

Italy and Switzerland

The Italian Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement signed in Berne on October 21, 1950, has been renewed unchanged for a further year from November 1, 1965.

An import quota for the following item subject to Italian import licence has been agreed:

	Value in Swiss francs
Typical Swiss wines	100,000

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450), quoting reference CRE 4006/G.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

What's peculiar about a Kakapo?

—its peculiarity to New Zealand! A once-prolific ground parrot that frequented forest areas, the KAKAPO has been so consistently preyed upon by imported animals that it is now unhappily very rare. We know this because we are the National Bank of New Zealand. As such we have nearly 200 branches and agencies through which we provide a complete banking service in the North and South Islands. And in providing it we have gained over the years an expert knowledge of many subjects that extends far beyond the scope of banking. Any of it is yours for the asking, if you're thinking of doing business with New Zealand. So when you want to find out more about our country—

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The National Bank

OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Established 1872

HEAD OFFICE: 8 MOORGATE, LONDON EC2
Telephone: MONARCH 8311

Nearly 200 branches and agencies throughout New Zealand

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 *Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City* 5757, *Ext.* 404 *and* 406). *Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.*

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ARGENTINA

(242/65) Hotel Development Project for City of Buenos Aires. March 17, 1966. E.S.B. 42604/65.*

AUSTRALIA

(243/65) Carrier Cable for Postmaster-General's Department. January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 42864/65.*

BURMA

(243/65) Electric Call Bells and Transformers for Electrical Stores Corporation. December 30. E.S.B. 43541/65.*

(243/65) Miscellaneous Stores for Ministry of Defence. December 31. E.S.B. 43582/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:
- **(242/65) Pumping Plants.** January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43534/65.*
- **(242/65) Vehicle Accessories.** January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43535/65.*
- **(242/65) Workshop Equipment.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 43549/65.*
- **(242/65) Drilling Equipment.** January 20, 1966. E.S.B. 43552/65.*
- **(243/65) Miscellaneous Equipment.** January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43556/65.*
- **(243/65) Vehicle Spare Parts.** January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43557/65.*
- **(243/65) Telephone and Telegraph Equipment.** January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43571/65.*
- **(243/65) Scrapers and Tractors.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 43548/65.*
- **(243/65) Crawler Excavator.** January 15, 1966. E.S.B. 43551/65.*
- **(243/65) Generating Sets.** December 31. E.S.B. 43553/65.*
- **(243/65) Air Compressors.** January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43555/65.*
- **(246/65) Contractors Plant.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42621/65.*
- **(245/65) Tipper** for Steel Mill. December 31. E.S.B. 43772/65.*

(242/65) Steel Bridging for Trade Corporation No. (15). January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43523/65.*

(243/65) Haberdashery for Trade Council. December 30. E.S.B. 43544/65.*

Union of Burma Railway Board:
- **(242/65) Wheels and Axles.** January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43503/65.*
- **(244/65) Tape Recorders, etc.** January 26, 1966. E.S.B. 43741/65.*

CANADA

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:
- **(245/65) Transmission Line.** January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43769/65.
- **(245/65) Transmission Line Accessories.** January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43768/65.

Manitoba Hydro Engineering Division:
- **(243/65) Steel Transmission Towers.** January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43728/65.
- **(245/65) Steel Transmission Towers.** (Further Information.) Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 43728/65.*

(242/65) Communication Equipment for Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43368/65.*

CEYLON

(246/65) Aluminium Manufactures for Ceylon Transport Board. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43965/65.

(244/65) Textiles for Government Stores Department. February 15, 1966. E.S.B. 42279/65.

ECUADOR

(243/65) Ticket Printing Machine for Guayaquil Charities Board. January 21, 1966. E.S.B. 43562/65.*

EL SALVADOR

(243/65) Boiler for La Comision Ejecutiva Hidroelectrica del Rio Lempa. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 43359/65.

ETHIOPIA

(246/65) Circuit Breakers for Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. January 17, 1966. E.S.B. 43910/65.*

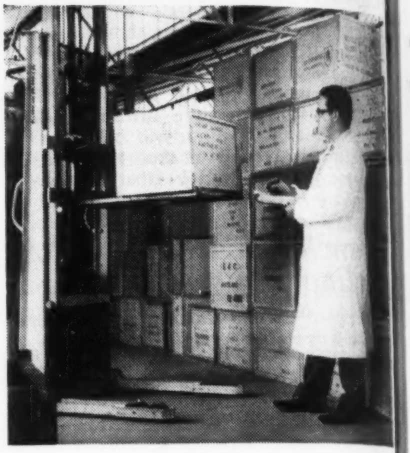
FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
- **(245/65) Steel Specials.** January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43788/65.*
- **(245/65) Steel.** January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43786/65.*
- **(245/65) Penicillin.** January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43779/65.*
- **(245/65) Steel.** January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 43785/65.*
- **(246/65) X-ray Equipment.** December 30. E.S.B. 43782/65.*
- **(246/65) Machinery Parts.** December 29. E.S.B. 43936/65.*
- **(246/65) Drying Oven.** January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43791/65.*
- **(246/65) Power Cable.** January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43784/65.*
- **(246/65) Oven.** January 6, 1966. E.S.B. 43787/65.*
- **(246/65) Mechanical Handling Equipment.** January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43789/65.*
- **(246/65) Air Compressor.** January 8, 1966. E.S.B. 43790/65.*
- **(246/65) Tyres and Tubes.** January 8, 1966. E.S.B. 43938/65.*
- **(246/65) Air Compressors.** December 31. E.S.B. 43952/65.*
- **(246/65) Steel Pipe.** January 6, 1966. E.S.B. 43954/65.*
- **(246/65) Sodium Silicate.** January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43955/65.*

FRANCE

(245/65) Timber and Board for SHAPE, Paris. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43742/65.*

(245/65) Tyres and Tubes for Headquarters Allied Forces Central Europe. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43743/65.*



The Quinton Hazell Group, Colwyn Bay, who manufacture mechanical replacement components and equipment for British, American and Continental cars, sell more than 55 *per cent of their production overseas to* 109 *countries. They already manufacture in Belgium, Dublin, India and South Africa and have now opened an offshoot in Australia. The picture shows packing cases stacked for export in the Colwyn Bay headquarters.*

GREECE

Institute of Social Insurance:
- **(246/65) Passenger Lift.** December 30. E.S.B. 43904/65.*
- **(246/65) Pharmaceuticals.** January 4, 1966. E.S.B. 43906/65.*
- **(246/65) Tabulating Cards.** December 30. E.S.B. 43905/65.*

(243/65) Cigarette Paper for Ministry of Commerce. January 8, 1966. E.S.B. 43707/65.*

Ministry of Trade:
- **(246/65) Welding Equipment and Materials.** January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43908/65.*
- **(246/65) Permanent Way Equipment.** January 2 1966. E.S.B. 43909/65.*

INDIA

(243/65) Boiler for Bombay Municipal Corporation. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43727/65.

(244/65) Factory Construction for Defence Projects Circle. December 29. E.S.B. 43729/65.

(246/65) Spillway Construction for Government of Maharashtra. January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 43935/65.

(243/65) Miscellaneous Equipment for Government of Rajasthan Underground Water Board. January 2, 1966. E.S.B. 43560/65.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.:
- **(243/65) Machine Tools.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 31. E.S.B. 40117/65.*
- **(243/65) Presses, Banding Machine etc.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 31. E.S.B. 40121/65.

(244/65) Nickel Iron Strips for Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 41801/65.*

Madras State Electricity Board:
- **(246/65) Meters; Testing Kits.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42606/65.*

(*cont on page 1469*)

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 *Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from* 9.30 *a.m. to* 5.30 *p.m. Monday to Friday.*

For RELIABLE TECHNICAL, CHEMICAL, COMMERCIAL and LEGAL

TRANSLATIONS

Contact:– Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE

2, Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11 **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

The Board of Trade

1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 **(Telephone: Abbey 7877: T.A. Advantage, London, SW1.)** **(Telex No. 25955: Answer Back BOTHQ LONDON)**

Secretariat – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Accountants' Division – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Bankruptcy Department:
Headquarters: Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)
Official Receiver (High Court): Victory House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Official Receiver, London', (Holborn 7641.)

Board of Trade Advisory Committee – 2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4071.)

'Board of Trade Journal' – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654; Telex 25955.)

Census Office – Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. (Pinner 8771/0.)

Commercial Relations and Exports Department – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. T.A.: 'Advantage, London SW1' (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Companies Inspection and Liquidation Branch – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Companies Registration Office – Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9393.)

Companies (Winding-up) Department – Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Concluding, Rand, London,' (Temple Bar 7733.)

Distribution of Industry Division – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Enemy Property Branch – 2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4071.)

Engineering Industries Division – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.) *It was announced by the Prime Minister on December 1 that sponsorship for the engineering industries was being transferred from the Board of Trade to the Ministry of Technology.*

Establishment Division – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Export Licensing Branch – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Export Promotion and Fairs Branch – Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Export Services Branch – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London EC4' (City 5757; Telex 25977. Answer back (BOTHILLGATE, LDN)

Export Service Bulletin Section – Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. T.A.: 'Exserbra, London EC4' (City 5757; Ext. 433; Telex 25977.)

Films Branch – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Finance Division – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

General Department – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Import Licensing Branch – Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757; Telex 25977.)

Industries and Manufactures Department – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Information Division – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Insurance and Companies Department – Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877.)

Jute Control P.O. Box 3, Kandahar House, 71 Meadowside, Dundee. Telephone: Dundee 24953

Marine Division: Surrey House, 20, Lavington Street, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 8021; T.A. Transminry London Telex); Marine Crews: 71/73, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 7999; T.A. Transminry London Telex); Marine Navigational Aids: Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 1741/6; T.A. Advantage London, S.W.1.) (Telex: 25955).

Parliamentary Branch – 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877; Telex 25955.)

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department – 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. T.A.: 'Patoff, London, WC2.' (Holborn 8721.) 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 3759.)

Registry of Business Names – Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9393.)

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The Head Office of ECGD is at 59-67 Gresham Street, P.O. Box 272, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 6699, Ext. 271.) The Department's local offices are as follows:

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The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
A. C. Elston, West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161.)

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F. Wilmot, Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, 1. (Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.)

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In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
R. F. L. Martin, c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York, 22, N.Y. (Tel. Plaza 2-8400.)

(242/65) Pipes. January 28, 1966. E.S.B. 43558/65.
(243/65) Testing Sets. January 24, 1966. E.S.B. 43581/65.

Mysore State Electricity Board:
(246/65) Lightning Arresters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 41826/65.*
(246/65) Power Transformers. (Further Information.) Specifications now available. E.S.B. 41827/65.*
(246/65) Power Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 41828/65.*
(244/65) Electrical Equipment for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 41374/65.*
(244/65) Radio Relay System for Western Railway. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 1, 1966. E.S.B. 28745/65.*
(244/65) Dam Gates and Hoists for Yamuna Hydro-Electric Scheme. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 30. E.S.B. 9995/65.*

IRAN

(243/65) Mobile Cranes for Iranian State Railways. (Further Information.) February 24, 1966. E.S.B. 30020/65.*

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
(243/65) Cellulose Filters. February 2, 1966. E.S.B. 43576/65.*
(243/65) Cables. February 13, 1966. E.S.B. 43577/65.*
(243/65) White Iron. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 43578/65.*
(244/65) Telephone and Telegraphs Carrier System for Ministry of P.T.T. (Further Information.) Re-issue of Tender. Closing date is now February 9, 1966. E.S.B. 15909/65.*

IRAQ

(245/65) Generating Equipment for Ministry of Communications. January 30, 1966. E.S.B. 43751/65.
(246/65) Kneading Machine for Ministry of Defence. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 43762/65.*
(246/65) Egg Hatchery and Grading Equipment for General Poultry Company. February 20, 1966. E.S.B. 43763/65.*

Government Oil Refineries Administration:
(244/65) Sulphur. January 1, 1966. E.S.B. 43738/65.
(244/65) Lathes. January 8, 1966. E.S.B. 43739/65.
(246/65) Lathes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43739/65.*
(246/65) Sulphur. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43738/65.*

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
(246/65) Cable and Accessories. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42232/65.*
(245/65) Overhead Line. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43749/65.
(245/65) Wireless Telephone for Ministry of Municipal and Social Affairs. January 30, 1966. E.S.B. 43750/65.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Administration:
(243/65) Insulators. February 1, 1966. E.S.B. 43526/65.*
(246/65) Telephone and Telegraph Line Materials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42807/65.*

JAPAN

(242/65) Power Station Equipment for Electric Power Development Co. February 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43356/65.
(242/65) Structural Steel Work for Hanshin Expressway Public Corporation. (Further Information.) Prequalifying conditions now available. (Applications for prequalification should be submitted before January 14, 1966.) E.S.B. 41066/65.

JORDAN

(246/65) Felt and Wire for Fourdrinier Machine for Jordan Paper Industries Ltd. December 31. E.S.B. 43747/65.*

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd.:
(245/65) Fire Extinguishers. December 30. E.S.B. 43748/65.
(243/65) Spares for Centrifugal Pumps. December 30. E.S.B. 43599/65.*
(243/65) Hosepipe. December 30. E.S.B. 43596/65.
(243/65) Bearings and Cones. December 30. E.S.B. 43597/65.
(243/65) Steel and Round Bars. December 30. E.S.B. 43598/65.

KENYA

(246/65) Pipework for Nairobi City Council. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43924/65.

MALAWI

(245/65) Raincapes for Agricultural Employers' Association. January 21, 1966. E.S.B. 44024/65.*
(243/65) Pharmaceuticals for Malawi Government Medical Buying Board. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43563/65.*

MALAYSIA

(246/65) Oil Palm Processing Factory for Federal Land Development Authority. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 43311/65.*

MALTA

(246/65) Iron Strip and Accessories for Milk Marketing Undertaking. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43753/65.*
(246/65) Explosives and Accessories for Public Works Department. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43754/65.*
(245/65) Douglas Fir Boards for The Treasury. January 12, 1966. E.S.B. 43752/65.*

MOZAMBIQUE

(243/65) Tipping Lorry for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. February 16, 1966. E.S.B. 43550/65.

NEW ZEALAND

(245/65) Guillotine for Auckland Harbour Board. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43778/65.*

General Post Office:
(245/65) Hand Tools. January 31, 1966. E.S.B. 43783/65.*
(246/65) Stay Clamps and Bolts. January 28, 1966. E.S.B. 43912/65.*
(246/65) Cable for Municipal Electricity Department. January 18, 1966. E.S.B. 43939/65.*

New Zealand Electricity Department:
(246/65) Transformer Bank. March 15, 1966. E.S.B. 43771/65.*
(246/65) Transformers. February 8, 1966. E.S.B. 43770/65.*

PAKISTAN

(244/65) Highway Construction for Communications and Works Department, Government of Pakistan. (Further Information.) Notice giving pre-qualifying terms now available. E.S.B. 19022/65.*
(243/65) Water Meters and Yokes for Dacca and Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 41612/65.*

East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation:
(243/65) Building Materials. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42653/65.*
(243/65) Pig Iron. (Further Information.) Tender document now available. E.S.B. 42649/65.*
(243/65) Iron and Steel Scraps. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42650/65.*
(243/65) Metals. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42651/65.*
(243/65) Chemicals. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 42654/65.*
(243/65) Metallic Ores. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 42652/65.*

SINGAPORE

(245/65) Cranes for Johore River Project. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 43761/65.
(245/65) Aluminium Sulphate for Public Utilities Board. January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 43773/65.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(244/65) Toilet Paper. January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 43713/65.*
(244/65) Biological Slides. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43716/65.*
(244/65) Bedding. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43712/65.*
(244/65) Buckets and Bins. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43714/65.*
(243/65) Motor Vehicles for Department of Transport. January 28, 1966. E.S.B. 43614/65.

South African Railways:
(244/65) Milling Machine. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43304/65.*
(244/65) Guillotines. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 43303/65.
(244/65) Trimming Press. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 43302/65.*
(244/65) Drilling Machine. January 7, 1966. E.S.B. 43301/65.*
(246/65) Transformers. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43733/65.*

State Tender Board:
(242/65) Polishing Machine. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43507/65.*
(242/65) Concrete Mixers. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43506/65.*
(242/65) Outboard Motor. January 6, 1966. E.S.B. 43376/65.*
(242/65) Veterinary Apparatus. January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43377/65.*
(242/65) Milling Machine. January 5, 1966. E.S.B. 43508/65.*
(242/65) Multiple Recorder. January 6, 1966. E.S.B. 43369/65.*
(243/65) Telegraph Equipment. January 4, 1966. E.S.B. 43388/65.*
(243/65) Battery Charging Sets. January 6. E.S.B. 43384/65.*
(243/65) Loudspeaker Systems. January 5. E.S.B. 43387/65.*
(246/65) Filters. January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43940/65.*
(246/65) Milling Machine Cutters. January 4, 1966. E.S.B. 43941/65.*
(246/65) Sewing Machines and Parts. December 29. E.S.B. 43942/65.*

SUDAN

(243/65) Pumping Sets for Central Electricity and Water Administration. December 30. E.S.B. 43367/65.*
(246/65) Rope for Department of Stores and Equipment. December 30. E.S.B. 43934/65.*
(246/65) Paper and Board for Government Printing Press. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43933/65.*

THAILAND

(243/65) Textiles for Directorate of Air Engineering. February 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43591/65.

State Railway of Thailand:
(243/65) Lifting Barrier. January 4, 1966. E.S.B. 43590/65.
(243/65) Railway Carriages. March 1, 1966. E.S.B. 43593/65.

TUNISIA

(242/65) Gummed Paper for Regie Nationale Des Tabacs. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 43316/65.

TURKEY

(246/65) Nylon Rope for Denizcilik Bankasi TAO. January 3, 1966. E.S.B. 43902/65.*
(246/65) Buses and Trolleybus Chassis for Izmir Municipality Public Utility Services. December 30. E.S.B. 43911/65.
(243/65) Airport Decklight Glass Plate for Turkish Maritime Bank. December 30. E.S.B. 43584/65.*

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The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

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EUROPE

(247/65) EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. List of Tender actions likely to be initiated up to the end of 1965 and during 1966. G.D. 590/65/2.

Afghanistan

(244/65) Inquiry in respect of printing equipment. E.S.B. 43650/65.

Australia

(244/65) Agencv inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 43898/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for machine tools; stationery goods. E.S.B. 43896/65.

(245/65) Agency inquiry for winches. E.S.B. 44054/65.

(245/65) Agency inquiry for plastics manufactures. E.S.B. 44035/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for buttons; vinyl coated fabrics. E.S.B. 40047/65

Austria

(244/65) Agency inquiry for rear dumpers. E.S.B. 43475/65

(244/65) Agency inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 43672/65.

(247/65) Agency inquiry for household electrical equipment; plastic goods. E.S.B. 44170/65.

Bolivia

(244/65) Agency inquiry for wires and cables for cars. E.S.B. 43492/65.

(242/65) Inquiry for radio valves and transistors. E.S.B. 43491/65.

Canada

(244/65) Agency inquiry for electric air purifiers. E.S.B 43029/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for leather; metal hardware for handbags and luggage items. E.S.B. 43819/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery; cutlery; gift shop lines; glassware and pottery; umbrellas. E.S.B. 44107/65.

(242/65) Manufacture under licence – fabricated metal; light machines E.S.B. 41544/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for confectionery; preserves. E.S.B. 36531/ 65.

(243/65) Inquiry for carpets; glass; stone; tiles. E.S.B. 34998/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for tartan worsted fabrics. E.S.B. 43876/65.

(247/65) Inquiry for casters; conveyor belting; pillow block bearings; roller chain. E.S.B 32193/65.

Chile

(247/65) Market report on refrigeration machinery. E.S.B. 39029/65.

Denmark

(246/65) Agency inquiry for women's pyjamas. E.S.B. 40019/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 44015/65.

HOW OVERSEAS PRESS CORRESPONDENTS CAN HELP EXPORTERS

COPIES *of the Board of Trade booklet "Overseas Press Correspondents in London: How they and Industry can help each other" are available free of charge from Board of Trade, Information Division, Room 527, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1—or telephone Abbey 7877, Ext. 2636.*

The booklet explains how trade associations and individual firms, if assisted by the right material and facilities, can gain valuable publicity by disseminating information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made on how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of overseas press representatives in and around London.

Finland

(244/65) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. E.S.B. 43690/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for matrix paper; printing machinery. E.S.B. 44156/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for printing machinery, apparatus and supplies. E.S.B. 44133/65.

(247/65) Inquiry for automobile accessories. E.S.B. 21453/65.

Formosa

(246/65) Inquiry for machines for grinding styli; stylus points. E.S.B. 44137/65.

France

(243/65) Agency inquiry for gas detectors. E.S.B. 43669/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for hardware. E.S.B. 40442/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 43826/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for surgical materials and equipment. E.S.B. 43638/65.

France/Poland

(245/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5764/G.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(245/65) Agency inquiry for wool yarn; worsted suitings and coatings. E.S.B. 44101/65.

(246/65) Agencyy inquiry for furniture; sports equipment. E.S.B. 44109/65.

(247/65) Agency inquiry for rubber goods. E.S.B. 44216/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for copper cathodes; electrolytic bars. E.S.B. 43608/65.

(244/65) Import opportunity – fruit. C.R.E. 66/65.

(244/65) Import opportunity – ryegrass. C.R.E. 66/65.

(246/65) Import opportunity – meat. C.R.E. 66/65.

Ghana

(243/65) Inquiry for silos. E.S.B. 43635/65.

Greece

(247/65) Agency inquiry for cutlery; porcelain and glassware. E.S.B 44231/65.

Hong Kong

(246/65) Agency inquiry for sports goods; stamp albums; textile materials; toys. E.S.B. 44155/65.

Iceland

(247/65) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 44169/65.

An agreement providing a new outlet in West Germany for the products of David Brown Industries Ltd., Huddersfield, said to be the world's largest gear manufacturers, has been announced. The company has appointed Hans Lenze KG, of Bossingfield/Lippe, as its sole agent in West Germany for its Radicon worm speed reducers. This picture, taken in Germany at the signing of the new trading agreement, shows (left) Mr. K. J. Mathieson, export marketing manager, David Brown Industries Limited, and Herr H. H. P. Maroldt, managing director of Hans Lenze KG, which has branches throughout West Germany.

broadcast eq
and tubes

EMI Electronics Ltd. has been awarded two contracts worth a total of £76,000 to supply and install central control and network switching equipment for the Spanish Television network. This picture shows Sr. Manuel Romero (left), Assistant to Technical Director, Television Espanola, examining broadcast equipment at EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Also shown is S. V. Tuff, EMI senior sales engineer, Europe.

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Israel

(243/65) Agency inquiry for condensed milk. E.S.B. 43808/65.

(243/65) Agency inquiry for knitting wool; rayon fabrics; textiles. E.S.B. 43802/65.

(243/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery; automatic milking machines. E.S.B. 43811/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals; machinery for plastics and rubber industries. E.S.B. 43696/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for tyre valves. E.S.B. 43604/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry for milking and feeding systems; poultry feeders. E.S.B. 43695/65.

(244/65) Agency inquiry far PVC and rubber products. E.S.B. 43814/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for adhesive draught excluders. E.S.B. 43812/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for furniture – further information. E.S.B. 41974/65.

Italy

(244/65) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 43694/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for machinery for cleaning furniture and furnishings. E.S.B. 44136/65.

(242/65) Manufacture under licence – electro-mechanical and electronics products. E.S.B. 43238/65.

(242/65) Manufacture under licence – pharmaceuticals. E.S.B. 43167/63.

(243/65) Inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 43294/65.

Jamaica

(245/65) Agency inquiry for auto accessories, spares and supplies. E.S.B. 44084/65.

(247/65) Agency inquiry for automobile accessories. E.S.B. 44206/65.

247/65) Agency inquiry for footwear. E.S.B. 44242/65.

(242/65) Inquiry in respect of hardware; pipe organs; roof members; wall coverings. E.S.B. 43464/65.

Japan

(243/65) Inquiry for gas appliances and plants. E.S.B. 43441/65

Kenya

(243/65) Agency inquiry for builders' tools and materials; cables; consumer goods; textiles. E.S.B. 39541/65.

Kuwait

(246/65) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 44144/65.

Netherlands

(245/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural implements. E.S.B. 44034/65.

(245/65) Agency inquiry for household gadgets. E.S.B. 36404/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for electro-medical equipment. E.S.B. 44167/65.

New Zealand

(246/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 44097/65.

Pakistan

(243/65) Inquiry for wood cross arms. E.S.B. 43473/65.

Portugal

(247/65 Agency inquiry for electric fans. E.S.B. 44239/65.

South Africa

(243/65) Agency inquiry for aircraft spare parts. E.S.B. 18359/65.

(243/65) Agency inquiry for wood veneers. E.S.B. 20987/65.

(243/65) Agency inquiry for crockery; fishing tackle; foodstuffs; hand tools; household consumer items; jewellery. E.S.B. 43634/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for hand tools; raw materials. E.S.B 13412/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for surgical instruments and accessories. E.S.B. 44152/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for pharmaceutical products and raw materials. E.S.B. 43897/65.

(246/65) Inquiry for consumer goods. E.S.B. 41425/65.

Spain

(242/65) Inquiry for industrial materials; mining equipment. E.S.B. 38241/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for cement mixers; cranes. E.S.B. 42976/65.

(245/65) Inquiry for hydraulic tippers and dumpers. E.S.B. 43699/65.

Sudan

(245/65) Manufacture under licence – motors and switchgear for concrete mixers. E.S.B. 43645/65.

Switzerland

(244/65) Agency inquiry for women's outerwear. E.S.B. 44011/65.

(246/65) Agency inquiry for hardware; household appliances; wire goods. H.S.B. 44157/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for leather table mats. E.S.B. 43197/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for tortoise shell for spectacle frames. E.S.B. 43429/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for agricultural equipment. E.S.B. 43664/65.

(244/63) Inquiry for high-pressure tubes and joints; hydraulic jacks. E.S.B. 43665/65.

Syrian Arab Republic

(246/65) Inquiry for second-hand engines and spares. E.S.B. 44009/65.

Uganda

(243/65) Agency inquiry for dress materials; underwear E.S.B. 43646/65.

(247/65) Agency inquiry for oil and water tanks. E.S.B. 44069/65.

(243/65) Inquiry for chemicals; fertilizers. E.S.B. 44052/65.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)

(247/65) Inquiry for skin-diving equipment. E.S.B. 44171/65.

United States of America

(243/65) Inquiry for oxygen and anaesthesia equipment. E.S.B. 43237/65.

(244/65) Inquiry for drop wires for textile looms. E.S.B. 43616/65.

(246/65) Inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 42496/65.

(247/65) Inquiry for building maintenance products; chemical sales items. E.S.B. 44067/65.

(247/65) Manufacture under licence in Britain – film projector. E.S.B. 40913/65.

Venezuela

(244/65) Market report on oxy-acetylene and electrical welding equipment. E.S.B. 40982/65.

Yugoslavia

(243/65) Agency inquiry for blood transfusion equipment; chemicals; rubber gloves. E.S.B. 43242/65.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. A list of these offices was given in the* Board of Trade Journal *of April 16, page xiv.

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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent exports orders or contracts for mention on this page.

Selling to Eastern Europe and China

A drive to sell electronics equipment to Eastern European countries and China was announced by Shipton Automation Ltd., at a reception in London recently, attended by attaches from the embassies concerned, MP's and representatives of the Board of Trade. Mr. K. Menzies, the group's export sales manager, said that their experience in Western Europe and Commonwealth countries suggested that there were 'exciting possibilities', particularly in language teaching and commercial communications.

Special equipment in these fields was demonstrated at the reception.

£250,000 mine winder contract from South Africa

A contract worth more than £250,000 has been secured by AEI Heavy Plant Division, Rugby, for two dual-purpose sub-incline winders to be installed for winding rock at the Western Deep Levels mine of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. The order was received through AEI (South Africa) Ltd.

Nuclear fuel contract from Switzerland

The UK Atomic Energy Authority have received a contract from the Swiss Federal Institute for Reactor Research, Wuerenlingen, for the supply of foil wrapped uranium dioxide pellets for fuelling the Swiss NRE test reactor now under construction by Fairey Engineering Ltd., at Wuerenlingen. The pellets will contain approximately 400 kg. of uranium at 5 per cent enrichment and will be manufactured at the Springfield Works of the Authority's Production Group in Lancashire. The value of the contract exceeds £75,000. Delivery will be expected by the end of 1966.

Electrical installation for Libya

Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., through its Motor and Control Gear Division, has obtained a contract valued at £85,600 from the Arab Trading and Contracting Company, AEI agents in Libya. It is for equipment for part of the electrical installation associated with a large sewage and irrigation pumping scheme at Tripoli. The order is for the Government of the Kingdom of Libya and includes switchgear, transformers, cabling, lighting equipment and application engineering services.

British chemical glassware for China

QVF Ltd., chemical engineers in glass, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, claim to have received the first order for British chemical glassware from the Chinese Government. The order is for two specialized extraction units in glass.

Sales executives of QVF recently visited China, where the firm exhibited in 1964 at the British Trade Fair in Peking. Afterwards they donated the glassware exhibited to Peking University.

Poland buys British air separators

Through Centrozap-Katowice, the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprise, Sturtevant Engineering Co. Ltd. of London, have secured a £32,000 order for six air separators for installation in a lime hydrating plant handling 32 tons per hour.

Special flooring for France

A successful export contract for composition block flooring to a total of 45,000 sq. ft., was recently obtained by Granwood-Stonewood Ltd., of Riddings, Derby. The floor was specified for the Institut Notre-Dame (institution for the deaf and dumb), Bourg-la-Reine, Paris.

£1½ million orders from Spain

Orders totalling £1½ million have been received from Spain by the Thrissell Engineering Company Limited of Bristol – part of the Masson Scott Thrissell group.

Thrissell are manufacturers of equipment for the package producing industry and specialist manufacturers of automatic letter sorting machines for the GPO and overseas postal authorities, and launched an intensive sales drive two years ago.

Steel buildings for overseas oil companies

Four more Arcon steel-framed buildings have been ordered from Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports) Ltd. by overseas oil companies.

One, 66 ft. 8 in. in length and with a span of 41 ft. 8 in. has been ordered by Mobil Oil Libya Ltd. for a power-station at the Ora field, Tripoli. The other three structures will comprise an Esso Standard Eastern Inc. bunkering terminal at Djibouti, French Somaliland. They have been ordered through Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd. for an office block, a pump-house and a fuel store.

'Follow-up' activities bring further orders

After a reception given by Sir Peter Garran, British Ambassador at The Hague, in connection with follow-up activities for British Week in Amsterdam, the following letter was received from Mr. A. H. Plews, managing director of Slack, Sellars and Co. Ltd., saw manufacturers of Sheffield:

'You may be interested to know that, in relation to the industry with which I am connected, I collected some very substantial orders indeed, during the few days I spent in Holland last week, and I am very confident that our sales in the Dutch market will continue to increase.'

The great whisky train

A special train had to be chartered by Chivas Brothers on November 29 to convey a quarter of a million bottles of Chivas Regal 12-year-old Scotch whisky from their Paisley plant to Liverpool Docks.

Because Shap Fell was blocked by snow, the fleet of lorries laid on to carry the whisky would not have got through in time to catch the 5,837-ton Cunard liner Samaria. This ship, which sailed on December 1, was the last on which the whisky could reach New York in time for the Christmas trade.

British Rail worked all the weekend to organize a special train of 25 wagons to beat the snow drifts.

Mr. H. J. Currie, production director of Chivas Brothers, said: 'British Rail came to our rescue magnificently and showed a great deal of enterprise in laying this on.'

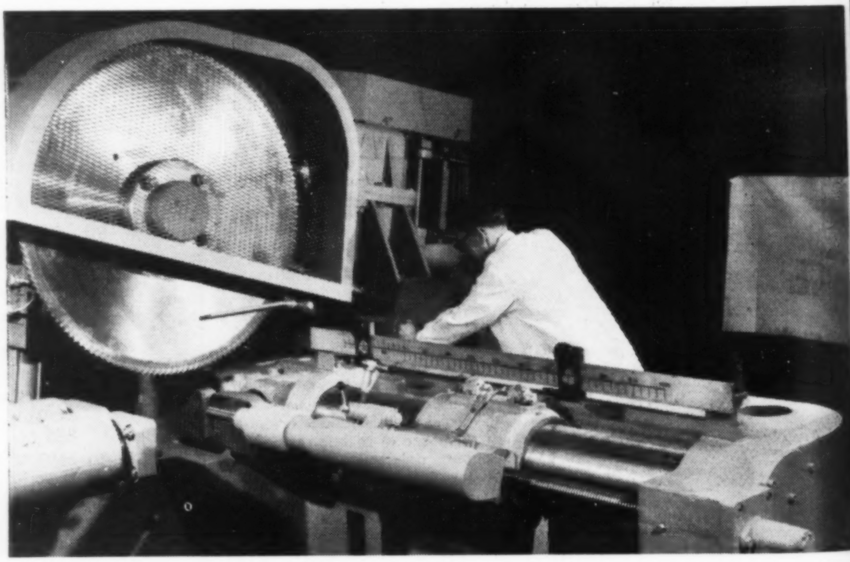
Portuguese orders for 1965 reach £3 million

Orders for trucks and buses worth more than £¾ million on the road, have been received from Portugal by AEC Limited, Southall, Middlesex, a member of the Leyland Motor Corporation. The latest contracts have raised AEC's 1965 orders from this territory to £3 million.

British firm wins big United States order by taking Northern Ireland factory

Mr. J. Severn, chairman of Resinoid and Mica Products Ltd., plastic moulders of Reading, said on November 30 that taking a Government-built factory in Northern Ireland had enabled the company to win a $250,000 order from the United States. Mr. Severn was speaking at the official opening of the 75,000 sq. ft. factory at Dundonald, Co. Down, performed by Mr. Brian Faulkner, the Northern Ireland Minister of Commerce.

Mr. Severn said that the contract from Trans-World Airlines for the complete range of two-colour passenger flight tableware had been won in the face of competition from American, German and Japanese plastic moulders. 'Northern Ireland had this showpiece factory,' he said, 'and also the labour, of which there is a serious shortage in Reading. Resinoid and Mica were selected to have one of Northern Ireland's new factories at Dundonald, where there is abundant labour, the company will be able to work three shifts and maintain 24-hour production.'



The Loewy Engineering Co. Ltd., a TI company, of Bournemouth, has developed a fully-automatic cold saw which is claimed to have exceptionally high cutting performance. Nineteen of these machines, worth about £220,000, have already been exported to feed Loewy 3 100-ton extrusion presses in Spain and Japan, but the design is expected to have a much wider industrial application.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

▶ *The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

MOROCCO

Import restrictions

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 11, 1964 and January 22, 1965, published details of a list of all goods, the import of which into Morocco was permitted. A revised list was announced on November 19 and is published in full below. Imports of goods not appearing in this list continue to be prohibited.

Products	Nomenclature	Notes
Horses and asses of pure race for breeding	01.01.03-13	
Bovines of pure race for breeding	01.02.01	
Fighting bulls	01.02.13	
Milch cows	01.02.15	
Swine of pure race for breeding	01.03.01	
Sheep and goats of pure race for breeding	01.04.01-11	
Day-old chicks	01.05.01	
Pigeons 'for shooting'	01.06.12	
Camelidae	01.06.32	
Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	03.02	
Oysters	03.03.11-12	
Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened	04.02	
Butter	04.03	
Cheese and curd	04.04	
Human hair	05.01	
Bristles, hair, coarse hair and waste of such bristles and hair	05.02-03	
Guts, non-edible, other than of fish	05.04.02 to 05	
Silkworms' eggs	05.15.21	
Bulbs, onions, etc., dormant	06.01.00	
Various cuttings, vine-plants, mushroom spawn	06.02.01 to 21	
Living nursery plants	06.02.51 to 72	
Potatoes	07.01.01-02	According to season.
Witloof (French endive)	07.01.15	
Garlic	07.01.45	
Asparagus	07.01.46	
Olives and capers	07.01.61-62-71	
Cucumbers and gherkins	07.01.75-76	
Mushrooms and truffles	07.01.81-82	
Dried leguminous vegetables, for sowing	07.05.01-11-21-41-51-53-61	
Dates, bananas (except dried), coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens	08.01 (except 08.01.12)	
Dried grapes	08.04.11	
Nuts	08.05	
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	08.06	According to season,
Cherries	08.07.21	
Fruit, dried	08.12	
Coffee	09.01	
Tea	09.02	
Pepper and spices	09.04 to 09.10	
Cereals:		
Wheat	10.01.01-02-11-12	
Maize (seed)	10.05.01-02-03	
Rice (seed)	10.06.01	
Sorghum (seed)	10.07.21	
Other cereal seeds	10.07.41	
Starches	11.08.01 to 03; 11.08.11 to 13	
Gluten flour	Ex 11.09	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	Ex 12.01.03*, 12.01.06-07-08-18-22-23	*For industrial use.
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (seeds)	12.01.51-52-57-63-69	
Soja flour, non-defatted	Ex 12.02	
Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing	12.03	
Hop cones	12.06	
Plants of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	12.07	
Raw vegetable materials of a kind used in dyeing or in tanning	13.01.01-03-08-20-31-41-61-63	
Gums	13.02.01-02-08-09	
Resins	13.02.21-22-23-29	
Balsams	13.02.31-39	
Saps, extracts and pectin	13.03.01 to 22	
Vegetable materials of a kind used for plaiting, stuffing or other uses	14.01.01-11-21-31-41, 14.02.01-02, 14.03.11-19	
Fats, stearines, greases	15.02.01-11, 15.03.13, 15.04.01-11-21, 15.05.11-21, 15.06.01-21	
Crude vegetable oils	15.07.01-02-03-04-06-07-09-12-14-15-18-19	
Refined vegetable oils	15.07.24-27-29-36-37	
Animal and vegetable oils	15.08	
Degras	15.09	
Fatty acids, acid oils and fatty alcohols	15.10.01-02-03-31-32	
Refined glycerol	15.11.11	
Hydrogenated vegetable oils	15.12.01-02-11-12	
Spermaceti	15.14	
Waxes (of shellac, Chinese, etc.), other than beeswax	15.15.11	
Vegetable waxes	15.16	
Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans or molluscs	Chapter 16	
Sugars, saccharose, glucose	17.01.01-31-41, 17.02.11-31	
Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	17.04	
Cocoa and cocoa butter	18.01-04-05	
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	18.06	
Malt extract	19.01	
Food preparations for infants and for dietetic and medicinal uses	19.02.03 to 12, 19.05	
Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares	19.08	
Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants	Chapter 20	
Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; essences of coffee, tea and mate and preparations, mustard, sauces, seasonings, soups and broths	21.01 to 21.05	
Active natural yeasts for distilling and brewing	Ex 21.06.01	Dried yeasts only.
Prepared baking powders	21.06.21	
Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	21.07	
Natural mineral waters	22.01.11	
Beer	22.03	
Wine of fresh grapes, vermouths, etc., cider, etc., alcohol, liqueurs, spirits and compound preparations	22.05 to 22.09	
Animal feeding stuffs	23.07.11	
Tobacco	Chapter 24	
Sulphur	25.03	
Graphite, sands, quartz	25.04-05-06	
Clays	25.07 (except 25.07.11-32)	
Chalk	25.08	
Earth colours	25.09	
Barium carbonate	25.11.11	
Silaceous earths, abrasives, slates	25.12-13-14	
Dolomite, magnesia	25.18-19	
Lime, other than hydraulic	25.22.11	
Powdered cement	25.23.11-12	
Asbestos	25.24	
Mica, steatite, cryolite and chiolite, arsenic sulphides, borates, felspars, vermiculite, broken pottery	25.26 to 32	
Natural manganese dioxide	26.01.03	
Lead and zinc ore	26.01.07-08	
Combustible minerals, mineral oils, products of their distillation, bituminous materials, mineral waxes	Chapter 27 (except 27.01.02-13, 27.02, 27.03)	
Inorganic chemical products	Chapter 28 (except 28.01.01, 28.06.02-11, 28.08.01, 28.09.01, 28.16.11, 28.23.01, 28.24, 28.31.11-13, 28.38.12, 28.44, 28.53)	
Organic chemical products	Chapter 29	
Pharmaceutical products	Chapter 30 (except Ex 30.04.11)	The exclusion applies to articles other than wadding.
Fertilizers	Chapter 31 (except 31.03.21-32-41-51)	
Tanning extracts, colouring matter, tannins and derivatives, dyestuffs, varnishes, putty, inks	Chapter 32 (except 32.09.11-52-61)	

(*Continued on next page*)

MORROCO, *continued*

Products	Nomenclature	Notes
Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery and toilet preparations	33.01.06-25-26-27-34-35-41-61-81-82, 33.03-04-06	
Soap	34.01	
Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations	34.02	
Lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, polishes and creams, metal polishes, scouring powders, etc.	34.03 to 34.05	
Dental paste and wax in the relevant form	34.07.11	
Albuminoidal substances; glues	Chapter 35	
Gunpowders and explosives, pyrotechnic articles, pyrophoric alloys, combustible preparations and products	Chapter 36 (except 36.02.01-12-31, 36.03.01, 36.05.01, 36.06)	
Photographic and cinematographic goods	Chapter 37	
Products of the chemical industries	Chapter 38	
Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products	39.01 (except 39.01.51-52)	
Polymerization and copolymerization products	39.02	
Regenerated cellulose, nitrates, acetates and other esters of cellulose, ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, vulcanized fibre	39.03 (except 39.03.01)	
Albuminoids, resins, chemical derivatives of rubber, other artificial high polymers, other artificial resins and plastic materials, alginic acid, its salts and esters, linoxyn	39.04-05-06	
Articles of artificial plastic materials, ethers and esters of cellulose, artificial resins	39.07	
Raw rubber	40.01-02-03-04	
Unvulcanized rubber	Ex 40.05*, 40.06	*Sheets, cylinder blankets of rubber for printing and gum for chewing gum only.
Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber	40.07	
Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber	40.08	
Piping and tubing, of rubber combined with plaited textile material	40.09.11-12	
Transmission or conveyor belts of vulcanized rubber	40.10	
Rubber tyres, tyre-cases and inner tubes	40.11	
Hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of rubber	40.12	
Apparel and clothing accessories of rubber	40.13	
Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber	Ex 40.14	(For industrial use and rubber erasers)
Articles of hardened rubber (ebonite)	40.16	
Raw hides and skins	41.01.11 to 64	
Various hides and skins	41.02 to 08	
Parings and other waste of leather or of leather substitutes, of tanned or parchment-dressed leather	41.09	
Leather substitutes containing leather fibre, in slabs or sheets	41.10	
Travel goods, cases, bags and similar articles of Morocco-leather manufacture and the casing-trade, of leather or of leather substitutes, of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paperboard or of textile fabric	42.02	
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of leather or of leather substitutes	42.03	
Articles of leather or of leather substitutes for industrial purposes	42.04	
Articles made from gut, from gold beater's skin, from bladders or from tendons	42.06	
Raw furskins and furskins, tanned or dressed, pieces or cuttings	43.01-02	
Artificial fur	Ex 43.04.01	(In pieces or strips for industrial use)
Wood charcoal for miners' matches	Ex 44.02	
Common woods in the rough:		
Coniferous wood, barked	44.03.01	
Other coniferous wood	44.03.06	
Other common woods	44.03.07-08-11-12-13	
Pit-props	44.03.15-16-17	
Sawn or sliced woods:		
Coniferous	Ex 44.05.01 to 09	Except peeled woods.
Other common woods	Ex 44.05.11 to 19	
Fine woods	Ex 44.05.22-29	
Railway or tramway sleepers of wood	44.07.02-12	
Roughly trimmed wood	44.10.01	
Wood prepared for matches	44.11.11	
Wood flour	44.12.11	
Casks and parts	44.22.01-11-12	
Wooden tool handles and bodies	44.25.12-13	
Wood for brush bodies and handles	44.25.21	
Boot and shoe lasts	44.25.31	
Spools, cops, bobbins for spinning and weaving, and reels for sewing thread	44.26	
Wooden articles for industry and oars and paddles for boats	44.28.21-22-31	
Wooden handles for domestic articles	Ex 44.28.42	
Agglomerated cork, opened, other than stoppers, roundels and wads	45.04.14	
Plaits of vegetable matter of 5 centimetres and less in width	46.01.02	
Paper-making materials	Chapter 47	
Papers and paperboards; articles of cellulose wadding, paper and paperboard	48.01.01 to 11, Ex 48.01.21 (*1), 48.01.22, Ex 48.01.23 (*2), 48.01.71 to 48.03.21, Ex 48.03.31 (*3), 48.04, 48.05.11 to 21, 48.07.01-11, Ex 48.07.12 (*4), 48.07.21-22-23-25, 48.07.28 to 48.10.00, 48.12-13, 48.15.01-11-61-71, 48.16.15, 48.18, 48.20, 48.21.04-05-08-09-10-11-14-15-17-18	*1. Kraft paper board (cleaned) for the conditioning of frozen foods. 2. For match sticks and electrical conductors only. 3. Greaseproof only. 4. For playing cards only.
Books, brochures and printed matter	49.01.01 to 49.08.01, Ex 49.09.00 (A1) (*1), 49.11.01-02-04, Ex 49.11.05-06 (*2), 49.11.11-21-29, Ex 49.11.31 (*3)	*1. (A1) = According to Customs classification (picture postcards depicting specifically Moroccan places, scenes and landscapes, or characteristically Moroccan folkloric subjects or scenes) 2 and 3. Technical literature only.
Silk, waste silk other than noil and noil silk	Chapter 50	
Man-made fibres (continuous)	Chapter 51	
Metallized textiles	Chapter 52	
Wool and other animal hair	Chapter 53	
Flax and ramie	Chapter 54	
Cotton	Chapter 55 (except 55.02)	
Man-made fibres (discontinuous)	Chapter 56	
True hemp, tow and waste of true hemp	57.01.01-31	
Jute, tow and waste of jute	57.03	
Other vegetable textile fibres and waste	57.04.01-11-22-23-24	
Yarn of true hemp	57.05	
Yarn of jute (for pyrotechnical uses)	Ex 57.06	
Coconut yarn	57.07.11	
Woven fabrics of vegetable textile fibres and of paper	57.11-12	
Carpets, mats, tapestries, narrow woven fabrics, chenille fabrics, labels	58.01 to 58.06	
Gimped yarn	58.07.11 to 13	
Braids and trimmings	58.07.31	
Net fabrics	58.08.11	
Tulle and lace	58.09.22 to 32	
Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or motifs	58.10	
Wadding	59.01	
Felt	59.02.02-12-19	
Bonded fibre fabrics	59.03	
Twine, cordage, ropes	59.04.01 to 04, 59.04.13-14-15-16-05-06, 59.04.07-08-10-21-22-23	
Nets and other articles made of twine	59.05-06	
Textile fabrics coated or impregnated for special purposes	59.07-08	
Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with oil	59.09	
Linoleum, not inlaid	59.10.01	(For industrial use).
Rubberized textile fabrics	59.11	
Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated, or elastics	59.12-13	
Wicks and gas mantles	59.14	
Hosepiping and belting in textile materials	59.15-16	
Textile fabrics and textile articles used in machinery or plant	59.17 (except 59.17.33)	
Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberized	60.01	
Glovewear for infants	60.02.01	
Sockwear for infants	60.03.01	
Undergarments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	60.04	
Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized	60.05	
Knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberized	60.06	
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (except glovewear) other than knitted or crocheted goods	61.01 to 61.09	
Rugs and blankets	62.01	
Household linen, curtains and other furnishing articles	62.02	
Pitch-coated, paper-lined jute sacks	Ex 62.03.03 to 06	
Sacks and bags for packing of goods	62.03.11-12	
Tarpaulins, sails, sunblinds, tents	62.04	
Other made-up textile articles	62.05.01-21	
Old clothing and other textile articles; rags	Chapter 63	
Footwear with outer soles of leather, leather substitutes, rubber or artificial plastic material	64.02	
Parts of footwear, non-metallic	64.05 (except 64.05.11)	
Gaiters, shin-guards, puttees, leggings	64.06	
Hat-forms and hat-shapes	65.01-02	
Felt hats, unlined; plaited headgear, unlined, in all materials	65.03.01-02, 65.04.01	
Metallic helmets and other headgear for men	65.06.21-31	
Head-bands and other articles for headgear	65.07	
Umbrellas and sunshades	66.01	
Parts and accessories for walking-sticks, umbrellas and parasols	66.03.01-12-21-22-31	
Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit	67.02	
Worked human hair	Ex 67.03.11	
Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), n.e.s.	68.02	
Slates, grindstones, millstones, abrasives, slag wool and the like, vermiculite, in-		

Products	Nomenclature	Notes
sulating materials, articles of asphalt or similar materials	68.03 to 08	
Asbestos and articles thereof, friction material, worked mica and articles of mica	68.13 to 15	
Filters, washers, joints and other articles of mineral substances	68.16.11-21	
Bricks, blocks, tiles and other heat-insulating goods of infusorial earth	69.01	
Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and other refractory constructional goods	69.02 (except 69.02.03)	
Other refractory goods	69.03	
Piping, joints and fittings of sandstone and other ceramic materials	69.06.11-21	
Setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	69.07-08	
Sanitary articles and fittings	69.09-10	
Tableware for domestic or toilet purposes	69.11-12	
Statuettes and other ornaments and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture	69.13	
Other ceramic products	69.14.11-33-51	
Waste glass; glass in the mass (excluding optical glass)	70.01	
Unworked glass in various forms	70.03.01-12-14	
Unworked cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass	70.04-05-06-07	
Safety glass, toughened, more than 180 x 110 cms.	Ex 70.08.01	
Safety glass, laminated	70.08.11	
Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors) for motor cars	70.09	
Containers for the conveyance or packing of goods, stoppers, lids and other closures, of glass	70.10	
Tubular glass bulbs and envelopes for electric lamps and electronic valves; glass inners for vacuum flasks	70.11-12	
Glassware for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decorations or for similar uses	70.13	
Illuminating and signalling glassware and optical elements of glass; clock and watch glasses; laboratory and building glassware; glass beads and similar fancy glassware	70.14 to 70.19	
Glass fibre (including wool) and other articles of glass	70.20-21	
Precious and semi-precious stones for industrial use	71.02.01-03-06-12-13	
Synthetic stones for industrial use	71.03.11	
Silver and silver alloys, unwrought, in lumps, ingots, pellets; native silver, bars, wire, sections, plates, sheet and strip	71.05.01-11-21-22	Subject to a quota to be decided and in conformity with the 'regime de la garantie'.
Silver and alloys in powder, bars and chips	71.05.31	
Gold and gold alloys, in bars, wire, sections, plates, sheet and strip	71.07.11	Subject to a quota to be decided and in conformity with the 'regime de la garantie'.
Gold leaf and gold alloy leaf	71.07.21-22	
Platinum and alloys, unwrought, in lumps, ingots and pellets; platinum sponge, platinum black; bars, wire, sections, plates, sheet and strip of platinum	71.09.01-02	Subject to a quota to be decided and in conformity with the 'regime de la garantie'.
Articles incorporating pearls, or precious stones for industrial use	71.15.01-12	
Gold coins	72.01.01 to 31	
Gold and gold alloys, unwrought, in lumps, ingots and pellets and native gold, other than that imported for banks	72.01.32	Subject to a quota to be decided and in conformity with the 'regime de la garantie'.
Iron, cast iron and steel	Chapter 73 (except 73.03-05, 73.94.12, 73.21-22, 73.24.11, 73.26, Ex 73.27.11*, 73.31.01, 73.39, 73.40.01-11-21-22-24-31-32-34-35-36)	*(The exclusion does not apply to goods for use in mines.)
Copper matte; unwrought copper	74.01.01 to 15	
Master alloys (copper)	74.02	
Wrought bars, sections and wire of copper	74.03	
Wrought plate, sheets, foil, strip, powders and flakes, tubes and pipes, tube and pipe fittings, reservoirs, cables, cloth, netting, nails and tacks, bolts and nuts and springs, of copper	74.04 to 16	
Cooking and heating apparatus, not electrically operated, of copper	74.17	
Articles for domestic purposes, sanitaryware and parts, of copper	74.18	
Safety-pins	74.19.11	
Accessories for power transmission and haulage lines	74.19.51	
Articles of copper and copper alloys	Ex 74.19.52	(For technical uses.)
Nickel and articles thereof	Chapter 75	
Unwrought aluminium, aluminium waste and scrap	76.01.01-02-11-12	
Wrought bars, sections and wire of aluminium	76.02 (except 76.02.02)	
Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium	76.03	
Aluminium foil and leaf	76.04.05-06-11	
Aluminium powders and flakes, tubes and pipes and fittings	76.05-06-07	
Casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, of aluminium	76.10 (except 76.10.02)	
Gas cylinders, cloth, grill and netting, of aluminium	76.11-13-14	
Domestic articles, sanitaryware and parts, of aluminium	76.15	
Chains, fittings, bolts and nuts, accessories for power transmission lines and haulage lines, of aluminium	76.16.11-21-31-71	
Heels and tips for shoes, of aluminium	Ex 76.16.72	
Magnesium and beryllium and articles thereof	Chapter 77	
Unwrought lead alloys	78.01.02	
Wrought bars, sections of lead; lead wire; plates, sheet and strip, foil, powders, flakes and other articles of lead	78.02-03-04-06	
Unwrought zinc (not alloys)	79.01.01	
Wrought bars, sections of zinc; zinc wire, wrought plates, sheets and strip of zinc.	79.02-03	
Tube and pipe accessories of zinc	79.04.11	
Tile and other hangers of zinc	79.06.11-21	
Unwrought tin	80.01.01-02	
Wrought bars and sections of tin; tin wire; tin foil; tubes and pipes of tin	80.02-04-05	
Collapsible tubular containers of tin	80.06.01	
Various base metals (tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum)	Chapter 81	
Tools, implements, cutlery and spoons and forks of base metal	Ex 82.01 (*1), 82.02 to 08, 82.09 (except 82.09.01-11), 82.10, 82.11.01-21-22, 82.11.24, 82.11.25, 82.12, 82.13.11, 82.13.01-21, Ex 82.13.31 (*2), 82.14 (except 82.14.01-13), 82.15	*1. Except shovels. 2. Secateurs, orange (fruit) secateurs, vineyard secateurs, ampoule saws (medical).
Locks and padlocks	83.01 (except 83.01.11-22)	
Safes and strong-rooms	83.02-03	
Planners, paper rests	83.04.04	
Fittings for loose-leaf binders	83.05	
Lamps and lighting fittings of base metal and parts thereof, of base metal (non-electrical)	83.07	
Flexible tubing and piping, clasps, buckles, hooks, beads and spangles, stoppers, capsules, wire, rods, plates and electrodes of base metals	83.08-09-10-13-15	
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	Chapter 84 (except 84.01.28, 84.15.02-11, 84.20.11-12, 84.24.12-31-32-33)	
Electrical machinery and equipment for electro-technical use	Chapter 85 (except Ex 85.01.23-24-26*, 85.03.13, 85.06.01, 85.19.71)	*The exclusion applies only to equipment of a power of 0·5 kVA-5,000 kVA and a voltage less than or equal to 60,000 V.
Railway vehicles and equipment; non-electric signalling apparatus for road, rail and other vehicles	Chapter 86 (except 86.07)	
Tractors	87.01	As determined by Decree No. 2.61.051 of January 23, 1961, and subsequent modifications.
Motor vehicles (of less than 3,000 c.cs.)	87.02.01-11	
Motor vehicles (of 3,000 c.cs. or over)	87.02.12-13-14-21-31-32-51-52-53	
Special purpose motor vehicles	87.03	
Chassis	87.04.01-11	
Bodies	87.05.01	
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	87.06.01-21-22-11	
Works trucks	87.07.08	
Motor-cycles and cycles with auxiliary motor; side-cars	87.09	
Invalid carriages	87.11	
Parts and accessories for cycles	Ex 87.12.01, 87.12.11 (*1), Ex 87.12.21-22 (*2),	*1. For engines of over 50 c.cs. 2. Unpainted frames.

(*Continued on next page*)

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ANGLO-ARAB TRADE
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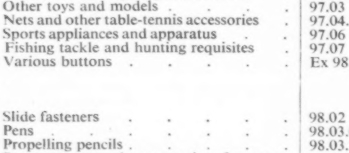
MOROCCO, *continued*

Products	Nomenclature	Notes
Invalid carriages, other than motorized or otherwise mechanically propelled	87.13.01	
Parts for baby carriages	Ex 87.13.02	
Other vehicles, not mechanically propelled	87.14	
Aircraft	Chapter 88	
Ships, boats and floating structures, sea-going and waterway	Chapter 89 (except 89.01.11, 89.01.21 to 33)	
Optical and spectacle elements	90.01.01-11, 90.02.01-11, 90.03.11-21, 90.04.01-11-22	
Binoculars and astronomical instruments	90.05-06	
Photographic cameras and flashlight apparatus	90.07	
Cinematographic apparatus	90.08.01 to 03, 90.08.11-21-22, 90.08.31 to 43	
Image projectors, photographic enlargers and reducers	90.09	
Apparatus and equipment for use in photographic and cinematographic laboratories; spools or reels; screens	90.10.01-02-11, 90.10.21 to 23	
Measuring, checking, scientific, dental and surgical instruments and apparatus	90.11 to 25	
Gas, liquid and electricity meters	Ex 90.26	Excluding water meters.
Other meters, electrical measuring and controlling instruments, parts and accessories	90.27 to 29	
Clocks and watches	Chapter 91	
Musical instruments other than automatic	92.01 to 10 (exce pt 92.01.02, 92.10.11)	
Sound recorders and reproducers	92.11	
Prepared media for sound recording; parts and accessories for sound apparatus	92.12-13	
Arms and ammunition	Chapter 93 (except 93.04.21)	
Medical and dental furniture	94.02	
Articles and manufactures of carving or moulding material	Chapter 95 (except 95.01.01)	
Brooms, brushes, feather dusters, powder puffs and sieves	Chapter 96	
Accessories and spare parts of dolls	97.02.11	
Other toys and models	97.03	
Nets and other table-tennis accessories	97.04.11-12	
Sports appliances and apparatus	97.06	
Fishing tackle and hunting requisites	97.07	
Various buttons	Ex 98.01.01	Excluding those containing more than 15% of acrylic resin.
Slide fasteners	98.02	
Pens	98.03.00	
Propelling pencils	98.03.21	
Spare parts and accessories for pens, pencils, etc., of base metal or non-metallic	98.03.32 to 34	
Pen nibs, non-metallic of base metal	98.04.03-04	
Leads for pencils and propelling pencils	98.05.01	
Encased or sheathed pencils	98.05.11-12	
Other pencils, various chalks, slates, boards, composing or setting sticks, stamps, typewriter ribbons and ink pads, sealing waxes. copying pastes and and printing machine rollers	98.05.21 to 98.09.11	Excluding sealing stamps.
Lighters	98.10.11	
Parts for lighters	98.10.21	
Parts for smoking pipes of other than precious materials	98.11.32	
Combs, busks, vacuum vessels	98.12-13-15	
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	Chapter 99	

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 479, 480 or 481).

Eddystone EC10

A superb receiver with full short-wave coverage



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Telephone: Priory 2231 Cables: Eddystone Birmingham Telex: 33708 LTD/ED5

ALGERIA

Global import quota for furniture

It has been announced in Algeria that a global import quota for the second half of 1965 for the following items has been opened:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof: A. Isothermal furniture. B. Camp beds, collapsible folding beds and the like, of wood or metal, with undetachable mattresses or other fittings. C. Metallic furniture.

No value has been given, nor a closing date for applications for import licences. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Semi-state buying organizations

The Algerian *Journal Officiel* of November 12 announced that as from that date all imports of textiles of tariff No. 51-04A would be the responsibility of GADIT (*Groupement d'Achat des Industries Textiles*) (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 19, 1965).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ISRAEL

New regulations

The Israeli *Official Gazette,* 'Kovetz Hatakanot', No. 1,713, gave details of the regulations governing the labelling of foodstuffs containing colouring materials.

The *Official Gazette* of September 16 published amendments to the regulations concerning the registration of pharmaceutical products.

New regulations on the growth and approval of seed potatoes were published in the *Official Gazette* of September 23.

Translations of these regulations are held in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462), to whom all inquiries about this notice should be addressed.

Liberalization of imports

The following items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction.

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Import Duty (*ad val.* c.i.f.)	Purchase Tax
34.01 (b)	Toilet soap	15% + IL. 5 per kilo	15%
61.09 (a)	Corsets of all kinds (corset belts, stocking belts, etc.)	IL. 14 per unit	15%
61.09 (a)	Brassieres	IL. 8 each	15%
61.09 (i)	Suspender belts	60%	15%
61.10 (a) (9)	Ladies' fashion gloves of textile fabrics	IL. 2·50 per pair	15%
73.22 (a)	Reservoir tanks	Of stainless steel: 25%	
73.22 (i)	Vats of iron, steel copper or aluminium	Of iron and steel: 5%	10—60%
76.09		Of copper or aluminium: 15%	
73.35 (b) 73.35 (i)	Springs of iron or steel, excluding springs of leaves and leaves for springs	Upholstery springs: 80% Technical springs: 45%	15%
83.03 (a)	Safes and strong boxes	35% + IL. 0·75 per kilo but not less than IL. 300 per unit.	Exempt
84.34 (g)	Printing blocks	45%	Exempt
85.21 (c)	Crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves	35% + IL. 0·75 per unit	Exempt

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ZAMBIA

Import licensing

As reported in last week's *Board of Trade Journal,* Zambia has imposed import control on a wide range of goods with effect from December 6. In terms of the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence Order, 1965, published in the Zambia *Gazette* of December 6, the importation of the following goods is permitted without the production of a specific import licence:

1. Anti-friction and lubricating grease.
2. Motor spirit, including aviation fuels.
3. Lubricating oils.
4. Mineral oils and fuel, illuminating, transformer and insulating types; power and illuminating paraffin.
5. Coal, coke and breeze.
6. Exposed cinematograph film.
7. Goods not exceeding £10 in value.
8. Used personal and household effects, including motor vehicles, imported by a person arriving in Zambia to take up residence or employment therein.
9. Goods, including motor vehicles, temporarily imported into Zambia by a bona fide tourist for his own use.
10. Goods in transit through Zambia.
11. Samples and advertising material intended solely for use in the taking of orders and not for sale.
12. Any goods exported from Zambia for repair and return and in respect of which a certificate to that effect has been issued by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise.
13. Goods imported by any person to whom privileges are extended by virtue of any enactment in force in Zambia relating to diplomatic, consular or other privileges, if such goods are imported for his own use and consumption, of that of his household or for the purpose of his office.
14. Goods imported by post.
15. Goods imported by air freight.
16. Goods imported into Zambia and cleared through customs before midnight on Sunday, December 12, 1965.

Customs tariff changes

The customs and excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1965 amends the Zambia customs tariff with effect from December 4. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

(Britain pays the column D rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
134	Pipes, piping, tubes, tubing and fittings: of metal or substitutes therefor:				
	(a) (iii) Wrought iron or steel pipes and tubes, black or galvanized, n.e.e.:				
	(A) Mild steel, not being galvanized, welded or open seam, whether or not perforated, of internal diameter, 7 inch to 30 inch and of wall thickness ⅛ inch to 3/16 inch inclusive, the ends being plain, screwed or bevelled or alternatively fitted with flanges or with any other form of joint . *ad val.*	22½%	17½%	12½%	12½%
	(B) Other . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(f) Piping and tubing, other, in the length, n.e.e., and part circle culverts:				
	(i) Flexible plastic piping of an internal diameter not exceeding 2½ inches . . . *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%
	(ii) Rigid plastic piping and tubing of an internal diameter not exceeding one inch . . . *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%
	or per foot	£0 0s. 2d.	£0 0s. 2d.	£0 0s. 2d.	£0 0s. 2d.
	plus *ad val.*	10%	5%	—	—
		whichever	duty	shall be	the greater
	(iii) Other . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
224	(1) Drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals, n.e.e., for dispensing	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Cinchona alkaloids and their salts, other preparations of cinchona and such other substances as may be approved by the Controller to be of recognized value in the prevention or treatment of amoebiasis, malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis or bilharzia	Free	Free	Free	Free
231	Medicinal preparations, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Being or containing a derivative, alkaloid, or drug to which the provisions of Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1955, apply; or containing one or more of the substances specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules published in Government Notice No. 40 of 1941, as amended; or anticoagulants; as may be approved from time to time by the Ministry of Health and under such conditions as may be fixed by the Controller . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other . . . . *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	15%

Imposition of ordinary dumping duty

The customs and excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1965 does also impose ordinary dumping duty, in addition to any other duty payable thereon, on the undermentioned goods which are imported into Zambia from any source:

Tariff Item under which classified	Description of Goods
122 (2)	Windows and doors, and window and door frames: metal.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff applications

Customs tariff Application List No. 407, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 10, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received applications for increase in duty on the following:

1. Buttons, by providing for a rate of duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* as an alternative to the existing rates of duty under subheading 98.01.90.
2. Disposable plastic hypodermic syringes, classified under tariff heading 90.17, from free of duty to 25 per cent *ad valorem.*
3. Ships not exceeding 6,000 tons, from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem.*

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in these applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact that body. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 8293/65 (2) CRE 8294/65 (3) 8295/65.

(*Continued on next page*)

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R1875 and R1876, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 3, set out the following amendments to the Republic's Customs tariff:

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
R1875				
15.07.45 Olive oil of a f.o.b. price per gal. not exceeding 300 c.	gal.	270 c. per gal. less 85%	—	—
15.07.46 Olive oil of a f.o.b. price per gal. exceeding 300 c.	gal.	20%	5%	—
By the substition for sub-headings Nos. 15.07.45 and 15.07.46 of the following:				
15.07.45 Olive oil	gal.	5% or 270 c. per gal. less 90% of the f.o.b. price		
84.18.70 Filters (air, fuel and oil) suitable for use with internal combustion engines (excluding motor cycle engines).	no.	40%	20%	—
By the substitution for sub-heading No. 84.18.70 of the following:				
84.18.70 Filters (air, fuel and oil) suitable for use with internal combustion engines (excluding motor cycle engines):				
.10 Air filters with six or more filter tubes	no.	Free		
.90 Other	no.	40%	20%	
R1876				
39.07 By the insertion after sub-heading No. 39.07.80 of the following:				
39.07.85 Face shields for industrial workers	no.	5%	3%	Free (UK)

Dumping duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R1877, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 3, amends Schedule No. 2 (Dumping Duty) to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, as follows:

Item	Tariff Heading and Description	Rebate Items	Territories
205.02	Organic chemicals: By the substitution for tariff heading No. 29.25 of the following: 29.25	401	Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland, UK, USSR, W. Germany.

Note: The effect of Notice R1877 is to withdraw the ordinary dumping duty on salicylamide.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

HM CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by December 25, 1965.

District of Manica and Sofala

Velgi Ponja, Pamji Ponja, Boan ou Bovan Morarjee, Vasaram Morarjee.

District of Tete

Hassankhan Jijbhai Setta, Aissa Bay Hassam, Mahomed Ossene Osman, Ibrahimo Osman.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

SIERRA LEONE

Currency regulation

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1162, published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* of November 18, announced that in accordance with Section 44 of the Bank of Sierra Leone Act, 1963, the Bank of Sierra Leone specify that with effect from February 4, 1966, all notes and coins issued by the West African Currency Board will cease to be legal tender in Sierra Leone.

Customs tariff amendments

IN A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 10, page 1416, details were given of the Sierra Leone Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, amending the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, with effect from December 1.

Exporters wishing to know the new rates of duty for individual items should address their inquiries to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

NIGERIA

Customs tariff changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received telegraphic information that a number of items in the Nigerian Customs Tariff have been amended with effect from December 11.

Full details will be published as soon as possible.

TANZANIA

Import licensing regulations

GENERAL NOTICE No. 3464, published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Gazette* dated December 3, makes the following amendments with effect from November 29 to the Schedule of Goods, including those of United Kingdom origin, for which specific import licences are required:

Division 09 – Miscellaneous food preparations.
099 0 8 Ice cream prepared.
Division 69 – Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.
694 1 0 Nails, wire.
Division 89 – Miscellaneous manufactured articles.
Articles of plastics material:
893 0 9 Plastics.
Sheeting.
Tubing of all types.

Notes for the guidance of importers

Milk and cream other than fresh – All applications to import milk and cream other than fresh should be submitted to INTRATA Ltd., PO Box 9172, Dar es Salaam.

Shirts – Licences may be granted to import shirts under Code No. 841-1-1 to the value of Shs. 250s. per dozen f.o.b. and above, and for knitwear under Code No. 841-4-9 to the value of Shs. 200s. per dozen f.o.b.

Plastics – 893-0-9 sheeting, tubing of all types. These items are already included under Code No. 581-2-0 (Products of Polymerization and

BALL and ROLLER BEARINGS
CLAUDE RYE BEARINGS
895·921 FULHAM RD LONDON SW6
RENOWN 6174 TELEX 23453

Copolymerization Polythene sheeting and Polythene lay flat tubing only in the First Schedule to the Open General Licence, but have been added here under plastic items on the advice of East African Customs and Excise.

Any inquiries relating to the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

RHODESIA

Import licensing

A PRESS STATEMENT was issued in Rhodesia on November 26. It said that applications for import licences would be considered for the following goods for importation during the period ending March 31, 1966:

Coffee, roasted, ground or mixed
Sweetened chocolate slabs
Fish, fresh
Bananas
Condensed milk
School hats
Bicycles
Motor cycles
Accounting and adding machines and cash registers
Motor cars
Lorries and vans
Windscreens of types not made in Rhodesia
Tanks of type not made in Rhodesia
Typewriters, duplicating and other office machines
Adhesives, not in bulk
Wall and floor tiles
Toilet preparations
Sports goods
Cine films, not for resale to the general public
Photographic material, excluding cameras and for sale to persons using the materials for business purposes.

The amount available for allocation will permit only of an initial quota of up to 25 per cent of past imports. Applications should be addressed to the Import Control Office, PO Box 8107, Causeway, Rhodesia, and should state the total value of imports and re-exports in 1964 in respect of each item. Importers who did not import during 1964 may make special applications which will be considered on their merits, but no permits can be granted where those items have not been previously imported.

(*Continued on next page*)

EXPANSION OF BRITISH CERAMICS

The committee of the British Ceramic Plant and Machinery Manufacturers' Association in session (left to right): Mr. J. Dawson Fawcett (Thos. C. Fawcett Ltd., Leeds); Mr. J. E. Wootton (Wootton Bros. Ltd., Coalville); Mr. W. Martin Matchett (GEC (Process Engineering) Ltd., Erith); Mr. D. Gibbons Adshead, chairman (Gibbons Bros. Ltd.); Mr. C. J. Hench, secretary; Mr. F. Gough (Gough & Co. (Hanley) Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent); and Mr. E. Hogan (Bradley & Craven Ltd., Wakefield). 'Considerable progress' is reported by the association, formed in 1964, to encourage improved production methods and the expansion of exports of British-made equipment. Since its inception it has handled 18 inquiries for complete ceramic factories and 83 inquiries for separate items of capital plant. The association plans sales promotion activities on a world-wide scale in the near future.

Trading links with Nigeria and with France

A full range of services is available to businessmen interested in these countries

BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LIMITED

33/36 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON EC4 TELEPHONE MANSION HOUSE 5678

Affiliated Bank in Nigeria

United Bank for Africa Limited

Members of the world-wide banking Group headed by **Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie**

RHODESIA, *continued*

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (No. 2) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 12), amend the Rhodesian Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1965, with effect from December 1, as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE,

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
(a) In the item headed 'Ex 81 Threads and yarns, n.e.e.:' by the deletion of:				
(b) Rayon yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 7 to 50 inclusive or having a free-on-board value exceeding £0 8s. 0d. per pound in weight *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
(c) Flax yarn *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Nylon yarn *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(c) Yarns manufactured from textile waste *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
(b) by the repeal of the following items:				
13 (a) Raw coffee *ad val.*	15%	5%	5%	Free
Ex 15 (e) (i) Rice paddy *ad val.*	15%	5%	5%	Free
Ex 73 (d) Elastic, covered: and ribbons *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
Ex 82 (1) Aircraft of a maximum loaded weight not exceeding 5,000 pounds, and flight simulations for aircrew training *ad val.*	20%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 82 (1) Aircraft for use in aerial surveys or in geological searches for minerals if imported after March 31 in any year and exported before December 1 in the same year *ad val.*	20%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 82 (1) Spare parts *ad val.*	20%	5%	Free	Free
Ex 134 (f) (ii) Copper piping and tubing *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 197 (b) Oils essential (natural and synthetic), and perfumed (not being toilet preparations), but not including oils derived from the peel of citrus fruit: not in bulk *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
Ex 251 (d) (ii) Clogs, having soles of wood (other than cork) and uppers of leather: of a kind used by industrial workers *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
Ex 287 Cardboard and similar boards, and paper, including linenboard, leather board, fibre board, strawboard and millboard, but excluding building and similar boards and bituminized and similar papers: not being printed, ruled or lithographed matter: weighing more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet but not more than 180 lb. per 1,000 square feet, or weighing more than 400 lb. per 1,000 square feet of a free-on-board value exceeding £80 per ton of 2,000 lb. *ad val.*	15%	5%	Free	Free
Ex 295 (7) Unprinted paper strip, not exceeding 1 inch in width, coated with both vinyl plastic and thermoplastics or gutta percha adhesive backing *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (1) Soderberg carbon paste *ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (1) Brass lead mouldings *ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Alkylates, n.e.e., suitable for use in the manufacture of anionic detergents *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2) Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations, n.e.e., in bulk, designed solely for use in soldering, brazing or welding *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2) Fresh milk, including pasteurized milk but excluding sterilized milk *ad val.*	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Metal welding electrodes, n.e.e., excluding flux coated steel cored welding electrodes of a free-on-board value not exceeding £0 1s. 6d. per lb. *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Side and lid handles of aluminium covered with a plastic moulding, or of plastic with aluminium fittings: of a type suitable for fitting to bodies and lids of domestic hollow-ware *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2) Water emulsions of waxes and resins suitable for use in the preservation of citrus fruit *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2) Textile dressings, including bitumen-based dressings, used for waterproofing *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free
Ex 331 (2) Argon gas *ad val.*	10%	2½%	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Aluminium foil disposable containers and cases. *ad val.*	20%	12½%	10%	Free

Note: The amendments above shall not have effect in respect of goods which have been dispatched to Rhodesia before December 1, 1965.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

The Eighth Schedule is repealed and the following Schedules are substituted:

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Item No.		Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
9	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
13 (a).	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
15 (a) (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
15 (e) (i)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
16	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
38 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
38 (3).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
60	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
64	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
74 (a) (ii)	*ad val.*	20%	Free	Free	Free
74 (b) (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
74 (b) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
80 (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
81 (b) (iii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
81 (c)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
82 (1).	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
82 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
86 (1) (b) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
86 (1) (b) (iii)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
88 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
92	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
93 (1) (b) (ii)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
94 (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
97 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
97 (2) (a)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
97 (2) (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
97 (2) (c)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
101 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
103 (1) (a)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
103 (1) (b)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
103 (1) (c)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
103 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
107 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
107 (3).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
109	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
117 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
117 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
118 (a) (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
118 (c) (iii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
119 (1) (e)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
119 (3) (b) (ii)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
120 (d)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
122 (1) (h)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
124	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
126 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
128	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
129 (b) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
129 (b) (iv)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
129 (c) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
129 (c) (iii)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
129 (d) (iv)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
129 (e)	*ad val.*	20%	10%	5%	5%
130 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
130 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
131 (1) (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
131 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
134 (e) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
134 (f) (ii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
134 (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
136 (1) (d)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
136 (2) (c)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
138	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
139 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
139 (c) (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
139 (c) (iii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
139 (d)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
140 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
141 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
143 (4).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
145	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
146	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
147 (1) (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
147 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
148 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
149 (4).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
151 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
170	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
172 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
193	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
197 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
197 (b)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
205 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
207	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
224 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
225 (b) (1)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
226	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
230	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
231 (1) (a)	*ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
231 (2).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
240	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
244 (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
244 (c)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
246 (3).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
246 (4).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
255	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
258 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
259 (2) (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
274	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
279 (a) (i)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
295 (1) (a)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
295 (1) (c) (i)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
295 (1) (c) (ii)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
295 (2).	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
296 (3) (b)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
296 (4).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
319 (a) (iii)	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
324 (a).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
324 (b)	*ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
327	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
330 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
331 (1).	*ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free

NINTH SCHEDULE

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 73 (d) Elastic, covered; and ribbons . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 81 (b) (ii) Rayon yarn, being dyed or having no single thread of a cotton count number within the range 7 to 50 inclusive or having a free-on-board value exceeding £0 8s. 0d. per pound in weight *ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 241 Potassium xanthate . . . . *ad val.*	5%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 251 (d) (ii) Clogs, having soles of wood (other than cork) and uppers of leather: of a kind used by industrial workers *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 287 Cardboard and similar boards, and paper, including linenboard, leather board, fibre board, strawboard and millboard, but excluding building and similar boards and bituminized and similar papers: not being printed, ruled or lithographed matter: weighing more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet but not more than 180 lb. per 1,000 square feet, or weighing more than 400 lb. per 1,000 square feet: of a free-on-board value exceeding £80 per ton of 2,000 lb. . . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 295 (7) Unprinted paper strip, not exceeding 1 inch in width, coated with both vinyl plastic and with thermoplastic or gutta percha adhesive backing . . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Water emulsions of waxes and resins suitable for use in the preservation of citrus fruit . . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Textile dressings, excluding bitumen-based dressings, used for waterproofing *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Alkylates, n.e.e., suitable for use in the manufacture of anionic detergents *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Metal welding electrodes, n.e.e, excluding flux coated steel cored welding electrodes of a free-on-board value not exceeding £0 1s. 6d. per lb. . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Side and lid handles of aluminium covered with a plastic moulding, or of plastic with aluminium fittings; of a type suitable for fitting to bodies and lids of domestic hollow-ware . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Argon gas . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations, n.e.e., in bulk, designed solely for use in soldering, brazing or welding . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Fresh milk, including pasteurized milk but excluding sterilized milk . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free
Ex 331 (2) Aluminium foil disposable containers and cases . . . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	Free	Free	Free

Note; The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff, insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in the Eighth and Ninth Schedules are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown, but shall not have effect in respect of those goods which have been dispatched to Rhodesia before December 1, 1965.

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (No. 2) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 13) amend the First Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1965, with effect from December 3, 1965, by the insertion of the following item:

Item	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 46 (b) (i) Peas and brussels sprouts, frozen *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%

(Britain, with effect from December 2, 1965, pays the Column B rate of duty.)

CEYLON

Income Tax Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received from Ceylon a copy of a Bill to Amend the Inland Revenue Act No. 4 of 1963 and the Income Tax Ordinance. A copy of the Bill may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
Hair wig manufacture . . .	Hair wigs.
Self-adhesive tapes	Self-adhesive tapes, all types.
Mirror foiling manufacture . .	Mirror-foiled films and sheets.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. The notice goes on to state that any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before January 3, 1966.

MALAYSIA

Budget 1966

THE BOARD OF TRADE have now received details of the Customs and Excise duty changes announced in the 1966 Malaysian Budget introduced by the Minister of Finance on November 17, 1965. (A notice about this appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 26, page 1315).

The extent of these changes vary as between the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak and inquiries concerning the alterations should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472 or 473).

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AUSTRALIA

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE given below of the changes made in the Australian Customs Tariff by Proposals which came into effect on December 2, 1965. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:				
73.12.1	Not worked, or decorated but not further worked:				
73.12.120	Tinned	7½% until the following deferred rate commences to operate: on and after January 1, 1966, a deferred rate of £5 15s. per ton	On and after January 1, 1966, a a deferred rate of £2 17s. per ton	7½%	Free
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:				
73.13.200	Tinned, whether or not cut to non-rectangular shape or decorated, not worked, or not further worked	7½% until the following deferred rate commences to operate: on and after January 1, 1966, a deferred rate of £5 15s. per ton	On and after January 1, 1966, a deferred rate of £2 17s. per ton	7½%	Free
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); dynamos and cut-outs for use in conjunction therewith:				
85.08.1	Magnetos:				
85.08.110	[Single cylinder (other than the rotating armature type fitted with variable timing mechanism, the flywheel type or trip type)	32½%	15%	7½% (Under new item 85.08.190)	Free
85.08.190	Other]	7½%	Free	No change (Under new item 85.08.190) 42½% (Under new item 85.08.110)	25%
85.08.110	*Flywheel type*	7½% (Under former item 85.08.190)	Free	42½%	25%
85.08.190	*Other*	No change (Under former item 85.08.190) 32½% (Under former item 85.08.110)	15%	7½%	Free

Note: Specific duties are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether **components and unmachined castings** for use in the manufacture of cast iron, cast steel or forged steel pipeline valves, should be admitted under By-law and, if so, which components and castings should be so admitted.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than January 5, 1966.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 8292/65.

Further tariff board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether:

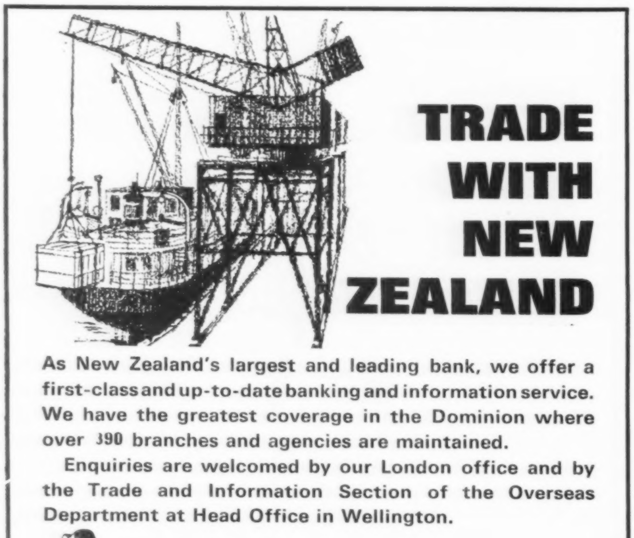
(1) **Hoods** (Tariff Item 65.01.99) **and capelines** (Tariff Item 65.03.29).

(2) **Suspension file holders and parts and accessories.**

should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961.

Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 22 1965 (page 188).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with



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Haymarket Office: 30 Royal Opera Arcade, SW1
Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand

normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than January 5, 1966.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) CRE 7987/65 and (2) 7272/65.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the rates of import duty which should be imposed and import licensing as affecting the following items:

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
	Base metal fittings and mountings:					
	Hinges:					
698.120.4	Butt and back-flap, of iron or steel	22½%	..	..	..	55%
698.120.5	Gate	25%	35%	35%	50%	60%
698.120.6	Tee and strap, of iron or steel, of a thickness exceeding 0·110 inch	25%	35%	35%	50%	60%
698.120.7	Other kinds	Free	..	..	..	45%
	Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a basis of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard, or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape, or sewn, or otherwise made up:					
663.200.2	Emery paper and cloth	Free	..	..	20%	25%
663.200.3	Glass-paper	Free	..	..	20%	25%
663.200.9	Other kinds (excluding nail files of abrasive coated paper or cloth on a backing)	Free	..	..	20%	25%

The public inquiries will take place in the Board Room, First Floor, Law Society Building, 26 Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, on Tuesday March 1, 1966, for Hinges, and on Tuesday, March 8, 1966, for Abrasive Paper and Cloth. Typewritten statements of evidence (twelve copies) should be lodged with Mr. F. E. Beaufort, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, P.O. Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, February 15, 1966, in respect of Hinges, and not later than Tuesday, February 22, 1966, in respect of Abrasive Paper and Cloth. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E.54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The Steel Hinge Makers' Association, the Hook and Band Association and the Coated Abrasives Association have been informed, and it is suggested, that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320) quoting reference CRE 8261/65 for Hinges and CRE 8268/65 for Abrasive Paper and Cloth.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

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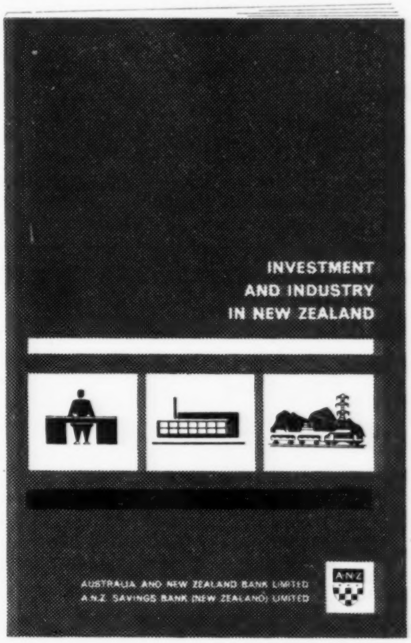
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CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean list of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see col. 4) are the same, unless otherwise stated.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
IX	47	Urea and ammonium phosphate for agricultural use	10,000% (Dep.)
XII	66	Motor vehicles of the Jeep type, assembled. with 4-wheel drive	200/10,000%
XIII	75	Micro-filter paper	6
	79	Slide projectors and accessories	110/10,000%

Prior deposits on imports of machinery and equipment

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Santiago that, at its Session No. 346, of November 15, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank ruled that imports of machinery and equipment, made under the duty and tax-free franchises established by Decree with Statutory force No. 257 of March 30, 1960 (i.e. equipment and machinery imported by firms to be used exclusively for manufacturing products for export) are not liable to lodgement of prior deposits.

COLOMBIA

Prior deposits on imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota has reported that the Colombian Monetary Board's Resolution No. 41 of November 3 modifies the rate of prior deposit applicable to the following customs items:

Customs Item No.	Rate of Deposit
59.11.A.II.	120%
70.20.A.II.	120%
88.03.C	120%
70.20.I	120%
70.20.A.III	120%
59.11.A.I	1%
73.12.A	30%
88.03.A	30%
87.04.B.I	30%
88.03.B	30%
87.04.B.II	30%
85.17.C (exclusively on boat signalling lights)	30%
73.12.B	65%
73.14.A	65%

These rates are effective as from September 30, 1965, and the 5 per cent monthly rebate established by Resolution No. 32 of 1965 is applicable to them, until they have been totally eliminated in 20 months.

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that by Decree 2657 of October 8, payment for private motor cars, coming under customs classifications 87.02 A II a and 87.02 A II b can be effected at the preferential rate of Ps. 9 = US $1 if the application for import licence was submitted prior to September 1, 1965.

Imports of other motor vehicles and parts thereof for local assembly, imported by duly authorized assembly plants, are also payable at the preferential rate, if the corresponding import licence was approved prior to September 7, 1965.

In both cases, payment has to be made prior to November 30, 1965.

Customs duties in both cases will be assessed on the basis of the intermediate rate of exchange (Ps. 13.50 = US $1).

ARGENTINA

Reduction of prior import deposit

HM EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report that as a corollary to the devaluation of the Argentine peso on December 6 from 178/180 to 188/190 to the United States dollar, the prior deposit payable on imports of raw materials has been reduced from 75 per cent to 50 per cent (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 7, page 1044).

JAMAICA

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Trade and Industry is considering whether hinges, tower bolts and latches should be declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Industrial Incentives Law, 1956.

'Approved manufacturers' of these products will enjoy income-tax relief, duty-free imports of building material, plant, machinery, etc., and other concessions.

Applications for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, 4 Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505). It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

BARBADOS

Industrial Incentives Act, 1963

CROWN CORKS have been declared 'pioneer products' for the purposes of the Barbados Industrial Incentives Act, 1963.

A notice that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 5, 1965, page 1126.

Applications for pioneer status are processed by the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, PO Box 250, Bridgetown, Barbados. It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British Trade Commissioner, PO Box 225, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

BRITISH HONDURAS

Import licences for red kidney beans

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 1 of 1965 states that import control licences will now be issued to cover the importation of red kidney beans into British Honduras during the period November 1, 1965, to February 28, 1966. No shipments will be allowed into the country after February 28, 1966, until further notice.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

VENEZUELA

Import regulations

HM EMBASSY in Caracas has reported that the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Agriculture have published a resolution No. 34, dated November 10, instituting import licence restrictions as well as higher tariffs than hitherto on fighting cocks.

Tariff No.	Description	Duty
001-04-01-1	Fighting cocks (4) each	Bs. 50

(4) Import licence required.

This resolution entered into effect on November 18. Documents for imported fighting cocks bearing the consular endorsement or carriage documents bearing the date on or before the date of publication of this resolution (November 10), are exempt from these requirements.

CANADA

Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations amendment

THE CANADIAN Department of Agriculture (Fruit and Vegetable Division) have issued a circular giving notice of a proposed amendment to take effect from January 1, 1966 to the Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, of which the most important change will be to the declaration of contents in certain size metal containers.

The following container declarations will be changed:

105 fluid ozs.	changed to 100 fluid ozs.
23 „ „ (404 x 307)	„ „ 22 „ „
20 „ „	„ „ 19 „ „
15 „ „	„ „ 14 „ „
6 „ „ (202 x 308)	„ „ 5½ „ „
5 „ „ (211 x 200)	„ „ 4½ „ „
Vacuum pack corn	
8 fluid ozs.	„ „ 7 „ „
14 „ „	„ „ 12 „ „
90 „ „	„ „ 75 „ „

The following conditions will apply in connection with the use of current labels:

'Seasonal type products packed in 1965 may be labelled with the present declaration of contents until the start of the 1966 pack of that product. However, anyone wishing to do so may after January 1, 1966, label and/or merchandise under the new designation regarding declaration of contents'.

Ruling on definition of linen 'crash'

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for purposes of tariff items 54215-1, 54310-1, and 54320-1:

The word 'crash' shall be defined as:

a plain woven linen fabric with an irregular appearance due to the use of thick uneven yarns and having not more than 75 threads per square inch.

Any previous rulings to the contrary are superseded.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Memorandum D50-8, dated December 2, 1965.

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Automatic timed spray dispensers for aerosol containers.

Note: The dispensers referred to automatically release according to a timed cycle pre-measured quantities of the spray from aerosol pressurized containers.

(Ruling effective January 10, 1966)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-12.1 dated December 9, 1965.

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Hydraulic brake locks for use on motor vehicles.
Polypropylene Film and Sheeting.

(Rulings effective January 6, 1966).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-17-1 and D51-31-1, dated December 6, 1965.

(*Continued on next page*)

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of HM Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla 854, *Lima.*

WORLD CHAMPION RACING DRIVER IN CALIFORNIA

For the second year in succession a British beer and cheese party was given at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California, on the occasion of the annual Grand Prix for Sports Cars at Riverside Raceway. This photograph shows Mr. P. G. F. Dalton (left), the British Consul-General at Los Angeles, and Mrs. Dalton, welcoming world champion driver Mr. Jim Clark and Mr. Ken Miles, a noted British sports car driver, now living in California, to the party.

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CANADA, *continued*

'MADE IN CANADA' RULINGS, *continued*

THE FOLLOWING is a list of acids, chemicals and drugs which are at present considered to be 'made in Canada' in connection with the administration of tariff items 21600-1 and 20839-1.

Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Acetaminophen (para-acetaminophenol)
Acetonitrile
Acetylene
Acid, adipic
Acid, ascorbic (vitamin C)
Acid, benzoic
Acid, carbolic (phenol)
Acid, castor fatty
Acid, citric
Acid, cocoa nut fatty (lauric) crude
Acid, corn fatty
Acid, cotton seed fatty
Acid, cresylic
Acid, dehydrocholic and sodium salt of
Acid, desoxycholic (deoxycholic)
Acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic
Acid, di-iodo-stearic
Acid, dodecyl benzene sulphonic
Acid, fluoboric
Acid, glutamic
Acid, hydrochloric anhydrous (hydrogen chloride)
Acid, hydrofluoric anhydrous (hydrogen fluoride)
Acid, hydrofluoric aqueous (hydrogen fluoride)
Acid, lauric (cocoa nut fatty acid) crude
Acid, linseed oil fatty
Acid, naphthenic
Acid, nitric commercial and C.P. grades
Acid, oleic
Acid, palm fatty
Acid, phenol sulphonic
Acid, soya fatty
Acid, 2,4,5 trichlorophenoxy acetic
ACTH (adrenocorticotrop (h) in)
Activated 7-dehydro-cholesterol (vitamin D_3)
Adermine hydrochloride (vitamin B_6 hydrochloride)
Adipic acid-butylene glycol polyesters
Adipic acid-propylene glycol polyesters
Adiponitrile
Aliphatic polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene triols
Aliphatic polyoxypropylene triols
Alkyl phenoxy polyoxethene ethanols (when for use other than in the production of foodstuffs, drugs or pharmaceuticals for human consumption)
Aloin
Alpha methyl styrene
Aluminium glycinate, basic (dihydroxy-aluminium aminoacetate)
Aluminium octoate
Aluminium stearate
Aminobenzene (aniline oil)
Ammonia, anhydrous
Ammonia, aqua (ammonium hydroxide; ammonium hydrate)
Ammonia, C.P.
Ammoniformaldehyde (hexamine; hexamethyleneamine; methenamine; hexamethylenetetramine)
Ammonium acetate
Ammonium acetate solutions
Ammonium dodecyl benzene sulphonate
Ammonium hydrate (ammonium hydroxide; ammonium aqua)
Ammonium hydroxide (ammonium aqua; ammonium hydrate)
Ammonium lauryl ether sulphate
Ammonium lauryl sulphate
Ammonium xylene sulphonate
Aniline oil (aminobenzene, phenylamine)
Apiol green
Argon gas

Barium stearate
Benzoic acid, technical
Benzothiazyl disulphide
Benzoyl peroxide
Bile salts
Bismuth carbonate
Bismuth gallate
Bismuth oxychloride
Bismuth salicylate
Bismuth subcarbonate
Bismuth subgallate
Bismuth subnitrate
Bismuth subsalicylate
Bisphenol A (para, para'-isopropylidenediphenol)
Butanal (butyl aldehyde; butyric aldehyde; normal butyraldehyde)
Butyl acetate, normal
Butyl aldehyde (butanal; butyric aldehyde; normal butyraldehyde)
Butyl epoxy tallate
Butyl octyl phthalate
Butyl stearate
Butylated hydroxy toluene (2,6-di-tertiary-butyl-4 methyl phenol; di-butyl para cresol)
Butyraldehyde – aniline, reaction product
Butyric aldehyde (butyl aldehyde: butanal; normal butyraldehyde)

Cadmium
Caffeine citrate B.P. and U.S.P.
Calcium carbide
Calcium iodate
Calcium linoleate
Calcium pantothenate
Calcium propionate
Calcium stearate
Capryl epoxy tallate
Carbon dioxide
Carbon tetrachloride (A.R. (ACS) grade not made)
Castor fatty acid
Cetyl sulphate
Chloramphenicol
Chloramphenicol palmitate
Chlorine, liquid and gas
Chloroethane (ethyl chloride)
Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
Chlorpropamide
Chlortetracycline
Chymotrypsin
Cobalt linoleate
Cobalt naphthenate
Cobalt nitrate (A.R. grade not made)
Coco acid diethanolamide (lauric myristic diethanolamide)
Coco 1,3 prophylene diamine
Cocoa nut fatty acid monoethanolamide
Colloidal silica
Copper naphthenate
Cresol, B.P. and U.S.P.
Cresol, ortho
Crotonaldehyde
Cumene hydroperoxide
Cupric fluoborate
Cyanuramide (2,4,6-triaminosymtriazine; melamine)
Cyclohexanol (hexahydrophenol)
Cyclopropane, for anæsthetic purposes
Di (n-octyl, n-decyl) phthalate (DNODP)
Di (n-octyl, n-decyl) adipate (DNODA)
Dibasic lead phosphite
Dibasic lead phthalate
Dibutyl fumarate
Dibutyl maleate
Dibutyl phthalate
Dibutyl sebacate
Di-butyl para cresol (2,6-di-tertiary-butyl-4 methyl phenol; butylated hydroxy toluene)
Dicapryl phthalate
Dichlorethyl ether
Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,4-dichlorobenzene (paradichlorobenzene)
2,4-dichlorophenol
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Diethanolamine
Diethyl toluamide (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide)
Diethylaluminium chloride
Diethylene glycol
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
Dihydroxy-aluminium aminoacetate (aluminium glycinate, basic)
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate (dioctyl phthalate)
Di-cyclo hexyl phthalate
1,2-dihydropyridazine-3-6-dione (maleic hydrazide)
Di-isodecyl ('di-decyl') adipate (not including n-decyl adipate)
Di-isodecyl ('di-decyl') phthalate (not including n-decyl phthalate)
Diisohexyl phthalate
Di-isooctyl adipate
Di-isooctyl phthalate
Dimethoxy ethyl phthalate
Dimethylchlortetracycline
Dimethylphenol (Xylenol)
Di-methyl cyclo hexyl phthalate
Dioctyl adipate (di-2-ethylhexyl adipate)
Dioctyl azelate
Dioctyl diglycollate
Dioctyl phthalate (di-2-ethyl hexyl phthalate)
Dioctyl sebacate
Dipentaerythritol
Diphenylamine (phenylaniline)
Diphenylamine – acetone, reaction product in liquid or paste form
Diphenylamine – diisobutylene, reaction product
Diphenylamine – tripropylene, reaction product
2.6-di-tertiary-butyl-4 methyl phenol (butylated hydroxy toluene; di-butyl para cresol)
1,4-diphenylbenzene (paraterphenyl) (scintillation grade)
Diphenylpyraline hydrochloride
Dipropylene glycol

Di-tertiary-butyl peroxide
Ditridecyl phthalate
Dodecyl benzene sulphonic acid

Ethoxy triglycol (triethylene glycol monoethyl ether)
Ethyl acetate
Ethylaluminium sesquichloride
Ethyl chloride (chloroethane)
Ethylene dichloride
Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid and the sodium salts thereof
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Ethylene gylcol monomethyl ether
Ethylene oxide
Ethylene thiourea (2-mercaptoimidazoline)
2-ethylhexanol (2-ethylhexyl alcohol, octanol, octyl alcohol)
2-ethylhexyl epoxy tallate
2-ethyl 3-propyl acrolein
Extract, aconite
Extract, artichoke
Extract, balm of gilead
Extract, belladonna
Extract, black haw
Extract, boldu
Extract, buchu
Extract, cascara sagrada
Extract, cherry bark, wild
Extract, colchicum corms and seed
Extract, colocynth compound
Extract, ergot
Extract, fenugreek
Extract, gentian
Extract, golden seal
Extract, hawthorn berries
Extract, henbane
Extract, jalap resin
Extract, juniper berries
Extract, kola nuts
Extract, mandrake
Extract, passion flower
Extract, pituitary body, posterior lobe
Extract, podophyllin
Extract, rhubarb
Extract, senaga
Extract, valerian

Extract, wild cherry bark
Ferrous fumarate
Ferrous sulphate exiccated USP
Furazolidone (N-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidene-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)

Glycerine (A.R. grade not made)
Glycerol sorbitan laurate
Glyceryl guaiacolate
Glyceryl triacetate (triacetin)
Gold chloride

Gold sodium cyanide
Helium gas
Heparin, sodium
Hexabione hydrochloride (vitamin B_6 hydrochloride)
Hexahydrocresol (hexahydromethyl phenol; methylcyclohexanol)
Hexahydromethyl phenol (hexahydrocresol; methylcyclohexanol)
Hexahydrophenol (cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylene diamine
Hexamethylenediammonium adipate
Hexamethylenetetramine (ammonioformaldehyde; hexamine; hexamethyleneamine; methenamine)
Hexylene glycol (4-methyl-2,4-pentanediol)
Hydrogen
Hydrogen chloride anhydrous
Hydrogen fluoride anhydrous
Hydrogen fluoride aqueous
Hydrogenated tallow amide (stearyl amide; octadecanamide)
12-hydroxy stearic acid

Iodine resublimed
Isobutyl acetate
Isodecyl epoxy tallate
Isoocytl epoxy tallate
Isophorone

Jalap resin

Lactose
Lauric diethanolamide
Lauric myristic diethanolamide (coco acid diethanolamide)
Lauroyl peroxide
Lauryl isopropanolamide
Lead fluoborate
Lead formate
Lead linoleate
Lead naphthenate
Lead silicate, basic
Lead stearate (not including dibasic)

Magnesium stearate
Magnesium sulphate dried pure powder
Maleic anhydride
Maleic hydrazide (1,2-dihydropyridazine-3-6-dione)
Manganese iodide
Manganese linoleate
Manganese naphthenate
Melamine (cyanuramide; 2,4,6-triamino-sym-triazine)
Menadione sodium bisulphite
Meprobamate (2-methyl-2-n-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate)
Mercapto benzo thiazole
Mercapto benzothiazole, zinc salt of
2-mercaptoimidazoline (ethylene thiourea)
Mercury bichloride
Mercury chloride (ic) (corrosive sublimate) (A.R. grade not made)
Mercury chloride (ous) (calomel) (A.R. grade not made)
Methenamine (ammonioformaldehyde; hexamine; hexomethyleneamine; hexamethylenetetramine)
Methenamine mandelate
Methocarbamol
Methyl amyl acetate (methyl isobutyl carbinol acetate)
Methyl amyl alcohol (methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methyl chloride
Methylchloroform (1,1,1, trichloroethane)
Methylcyclohexanol (hexahydromethyl phenol; hexahydrocresol)
Methylene chloride
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol)
Methyl isobutyl carbinol acetate (methyl amyl acetate)
Methyl isobutyl ketone
2-methyl 2-n-propyl-1, 3-propanediol
2-methyl-2-n-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate (meprobamate)
4-methyl-2, 4-pentanediol (hexylene glycol)
Milk magnesia
Milk sugar
Monochlorodifluoromethane
Monoethanolamine
Monoethylene glycol
Monomeric vinyl chloride
Monosodium glutamate
Morpholine

N-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidene 3-amino-2-oxazolidone (furazolidone))
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (diethyl toluamide)
NN diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine
Nickel ammonium sulphate, technical or commercial grade
Nickel sulphate, technical or commercial grade
Nitrobenzene (nitrobenzol, oil of mirbane)
Nitrogen
Nitrous oxide gas
Nonyl epoxy tallate
Nonyl phenol
N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulphenamide
N-iso-propyl-N'-phenyl-para-phenylenediamine
N,N'-di-isopropyl-p-phenylenediamine
N,N'-di-sec-butyl-p-phenylenediamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
N-propyl acetate
N-propyl alcohol (propanol)
Normal butyraldehyde (butyl aldehyde; butanal; butyric aldehyde)

Octodecanamide (hydrogenated tallow amide; stearyl amide)
9-octodecenomide (oleyl amide)
Octyl alcohol (2-ethylhexanol, octonol)
Oleoresin capsicum
Oleoresin malefern
Oleoresin pepper
Oleyl amide (9-octadecenamide)
Oxygen

Pancreatin
Para-acetaminophenol (acetaminophen)
Paradichlorobenzene (1,4-dichlorobenzene)
Paraldehyde
Para, para-isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A)
Para-phenetidin-acetone, reaction product
PBD (2-phenyl-5-(4-biphenylyl)-1,3,4-oxadiozole)
Penicillin
Pentachlorophenol
Pentaerythritol
Pepsin
Perchlorethylene (tetrachlorethylene)
Phenol (acid carbolic)
Phenylamine (aniline oil)
Phenylaniline (diphenylamine)
Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine
Phenylazo-diamino-pyridine hydrochloride (pyridium)
Phthalic anhydride
Piperazine phosphate
Polyethylene glycols
Polyethylene polypropylene glycols mono-butyl ethers
†Poly oxyethylated fatty acid
†Poly oxyethylated fatty alcohols
†Poly oxyethylated tall oils
†Poly oxyethylated vegetable oils
Polyoxypropylene glycols
Polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene triols, aliphatic
Polyoxypropylene triols, aliphatic
Polypropylene glycols mono-butyl ethers
Polypropylene polyethylene glycols

(*Continued on next page*)

'MADE IN CANADA RULINGS', *continued*

POPOP (1,4-di-(2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)-benzene))
Potassium acetate
Potassium amyl xanthate
Potassium citrate
Potassium ethyl xanthate
Potassium fluoborate
Potassium iodide
Potassium isopropyl xanthate
Potassium sulphate (not crude)
Potassium tartrate neutral (A.R. grade not made)
Potassium titanium fluoride
Potassium toluene sulphonate
PPO (2,5-diphenyloxazole)
Primary coco amine
Primary hydrogenated tallow amine
Primary hydrogenated tallow amine acetate
Primary tallow amine
Primary tallow amine acetate
Promazine hydrochloride
Propanol (n-propyl alcohol)
Propyl gallate
Propylene glycol
Propylene oxide
Para-terphenyl (1,4-diphenylbenzene) (scintillation grade)
Pyridium (phenylazo-diarminopyridine hydrochloride)
Pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B_6 hydrochloride)

Rutin

Secondary di-hydrogenated tallow amine
Selenium
Selenium diethyl dithiocarbamate
Silicon metal (except for use in the manufacture of safety fuses)
Silver bromide
Silver chloride
Silver cyanide
Silver iodide
Silver nitrate
Sodium acetate
Sodium acid pyrophosphate
Sodium aluminate, liquid
Sodium ascorbate
Sodium azide
Sodium benzoate
Sodium carbonate, reagent anhydrous granular ACS, anhydrous purified powder
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (sodium cellulose glycolate)
Sodium cellulose glycolate (sodium carboxymethyl cellulose)
Sodium citrate
Sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate
Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate
Sodium fluoborate
Sodium heparin
Sodium hexamethaphosphate (sodium metaphosphate)
Sodium hypochlorite
Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate) (anhydrous grade not made)
Sodium iodide
Sodium isopropyl xanthate
Sodium lauryl ether sulphate
Sodium lauryl sulphate (pharmacopoeia grades not made)
Sodium metaphosphate (sodium hexametaphosphate)
Sodium methyloleyltaurate
Sodium pentachlorophenate
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, commercial grade
Sodium propionate
Sodium pyrophosphate (A.R., C.P. and U.S.P. grades not made)
Sodium toluene sulphonate
Sodium sulphate, C.P.; N.F.; anhydrous low nitrogen
Sodium tripolyphosphate
Sodium xylene sulphonate
Sorbitan monolaurate
Sorbitan monooleate
Sorbitan monopalmitate
Sorbitan monostearate
Sorbitan sesquioleate
Sorbitan trioleate
Sorbitol solutions
Soya bean oil, epoxidized
Stannous 2-ethylhexoate (stannous octoate; tin octoate)
Stannous fluoborate
Stannous octoate (stannous 2-ethylhexoate; tin octoate)
Stearyl amide (hydrogenated tallow amide; octadecanamide)
Stearyl sulphate
Styrene monomer
Sulphadiazine
Sulphur dioxide

Tallow 1,3 propylene diamine
Tallow 1,3 propylene diamine di-acetate
Tallow 1,3 propylene diamine di-oleate
Tellurium
Tert-butyl hydroperoxide
Tert-butyl perbenzoate
Tetrachlorethylene (perchlorethylene)
Tetracycline
Tetra ethyl thiuram disulphide
Tetramethylthiuramdisulphide
Tetramethylthiurammonosulphide
Thiosulphate (sodium hyposulphite) (anhydrous grade not made)
Thorium oxide (thorium dioxide; thorium anhydride; thoria)
Tin octoate (stannous octoate; stannous 2-ethylhexoate)
Tolylene (toluene) diisocyanate (not less 80 per cent distillable)
Triacetin (glyceryl triacetate)
Triamcinolone
2,4,6-triamino-sym-triazine (cyanuramide; melamine)
Tribasic lead sulphate
Trichlorethylene, technical grade
1,1,1, trichloroethane (methylchloroform)
Trichloromonofluoromethane
2,4,5 trichlorophenoxy acetic acid
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine dodecyl benzene sulphonate
Triethanolamine lauryl sulphate
Triethylaluminium
Triethylene glycol
Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether
Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether (ethoxy triglycol)
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether
Triisobutylaluminium
Tripentaerythritol
Tri (alkylated phenyl) phosphite
Trypsin

Urea

Vanillin
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride monomer
‡Vitamin A acetate
‡Vitamin A palmitate
Vitamin B_6 hydrochloride (pyridoxine hydrochloride; hexabione hydrochloride; adermine hydrochloride)
Vitamin B_{12} crystalline
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D_3 (activated 7-dehydrocholesterol)

Warfarin

Xylenol (dimethylphenol)

Zinc ammonium chloride
Zinc dibutyl dithiocarbamate
Zinc diethyl dithiocarbamate
Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate
Zinc laurate
Zinc naphthenate
Zinc stearate

This information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33, dated November 19, 1965.

Note: There are other acids, chemicals and drugs specifically provided for in the Tariff under other items which are not included in this list

†When for use other than in the production of foodstuffs, drugs or pharmaceuticals for human consumption.

‡When for use other than in the production of food products for human consumption.

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Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H. M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import quotas

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Authorities have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964:

Goods	Quota	Quota Period	Quota No.
Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shells attached thereto . .	20 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	8
Any completely or substantially assembled motor vehicle chassis without a body or body shell attached thereto . .	50 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	9
Certain completely or substantially assembled road vehicle bodies or road vehicle body shells imported otherwise than attached to chassis . . .	50 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	10
Certain motor car body parts . .	10 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	25
Certain completely or substantially assembled mechanically propelled vehicles.	26 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	47
Certain hats, caps, hoods and shapes .	36,500 articles	January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966	37
Certain boots and shoes . . .	82,500 pairs	January 1, 1966, to June 30, 1966	3

Tariff concessions for leather watch straps of Northern Ireland origin

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced that leather watch straps of Northern Ireland origin will be admitted at a reduced rate of duty of 20 per cent with effect from November 30, 1965.

Applications for reduced-duty licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin, 2, and should be accompanied by invoices (in duplicate) embodying a certificate by the manufacturers that the goods were manufactured by them in Northern Ireland.

FRANCE

Customs regulations on some imported packaging

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of November 6, 1965, announced the following changes, effective from November 1, 1965, in the regulations relating to the added value tax (TVA) on imported packagings containing goods not liable to TVA.

TVA is henceforth chargeable separately on packagings containing products exempt from turnover tax or containing petroleum products. In this category are the following goods:

(a) Animal feeding stuffs.
(b) Goods liable to circulation tax on meat or covered by this tax.
(c) Goods liable to the special taxes on wines, ciders, etc.
(d) Goods liable to special taxes on tea and coffee.
(e) Goods exempt from TVA both in France and imported because of the provisions of Article 271-38 of the General Tax Code, regarding agricultural and fishery products and flour, bread, milk and milk products.
(f) Petroleum products which are liable to a special TVA – their packagings are taxed as if their contents were not liable to TVA at all.

The existing rules with regard to returns and temporary admissions remain unchanged.

Note:

Since the packagings of the above mentioned goods must now be declared separately, exporters should include details in their invoices. etc.

The full French text of this notice may be seen in Room E13, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479 and 480).

Quality control of refrigerators

THE FRENCH authorities have announced in an Arrêté dated October 21 (published in the *Journal Officiel* of October 24) that as from January 15, 1966, all domestic electric refrigerators, whether manufactured in France or imported, must meet the requirements of the appropriate French standards before they can be sold or brought into service.

Stockists holding supplies which do not comply with the new regulations and do not bear the stamp NF Froid must open a register of stocks and declare these to the Direction des industries mécaniques, electriques et électroniques before January 25. These stocks will then be marked with a special label which will be distributed to applicants once the refrigerators have been examined and found to conform to the requirements of the latest Arrêté.

The French text of this Arrêté may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, and copies of the French specifications may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 9000) at the following prices:

D 38-301	Domestic refrigerators: compression type . .	12s. 10d.
D 38-302	,, ,, absorption type . .	12s. 10d.
D 38-501	,, ,, testing technique . .	9s. 2d.
C 73-411	,, ,, electrical safety rules . .	16s. 1d.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Duties on imports from third countries to remain unchanged

IN ORDER to remove uncertainties about the level of duty on industrial imports from third countries (including the United Kingdom) after January 1, 1966, the Federal German Ministries of Economics and Finance have let it be known that, as far as the Federal Republic is concerned, these duties are to remain unchanged for the time being.

The following is the text of a joint announcement by the two Ministries which appeared in the official *Bundesanzeiger* of December 8, 1965:—

> 'At its meeting on November 29-30, 1965, the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C. agreed that a solution should be sought which would allow maintenance of the **status quo** in regard to third countries through avoidance of duty increases in the industrial sector. The necessary inquiries are complicated and time consuming. In these circumstances it may be assumed that current tariff levels in the industrial sector affecting third countries will provisionally remain in force after January 1, 1966. Furthermore, it is not to be expected that there will be any backdated demands for duty later on.'

Any inquiries with regard to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.2. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

AUSTRIA

Tariff amendments

THE AUSTRIAN *Bundesgesetzblatt* of July 7, 1965 published a Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which amended Schedule XXXII.

This Protocol came into force with retrospective effect from January 1, 1965.

SWITZERLAND

Amendment to the customs tariff

THE SWISS official publication *Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt*, of September 30, 1965, issued a comunique to the effect that the import duty on certain varieties of seed potatoes would be immediately reduced by 0·20 Swiss Francs per 100 Kilograms.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

SPAIN

Home Tax Compensation Levy

In the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 11, 1964, it was announced that the Spanish fiscal tax (derecho fiscal) had been replaced by a 'Home Tax Compensation Levy' (impuesto de compensacion de gravamenes interiores).

In the *State Gazette* of November 22, 1965, Decree No. 3325/1965 extends to February 14, 1966, the suspension of this 8 per cent levy on imports of zinc ore (Tariff heading 26.01 –F), which is not subject to Customs Duty.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Further reductions in import duty

The Spanish authorities have announced that, in order to combat price increases, there will be a further temporary reduction in many import duties. These reductions cover a very wide field and are too extensive to publish in detail. In addition certain capital goods not at present produced in Spain, and which are imported for basic installations of economic and social importance, will be placed in a Special Annex of the Customs Tariff and will carry reduced duties.

Information about the current rates of duty on specific items may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

PORTUGAL

Documentary requirements for imports

The Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs have announced the following revised requirements concerning consular invoices (otherwise known as declarations of cargo):

(a) The Portuguese Customs are authorized to clear consignments of goods of British origin which are sent direct from this country to continental Portugal and/or the adjacent islands of Madeira and the Azores without consular invoices;

(b) The above applies also to consignments of goods of British origin that are transhipped en route to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, but are covered by a through bill of lading or by an equivalent document if the goods are sent overland or by air. In all other cases of indirect shipment through a free port or free zone a consular invoice is required for each consignment;

(c) Each consignment of goods mentioned under (a) to be cleared by the Portuguese Customs without consular invoices will pay the sum of escudos 75 (approximately 18s. 9d.) in accordance with the Portuguese Customs Regulations.

Alternatively, exporters may, if they prefer, continue to have the consular invoices endorsed by the Portuguese Consular Officer at the port of shipment.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

TURKEY

Instructions in the Turkish language required for certain goods

It was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 6 (page 326), that instructions in the Turkish language for the use and maintenance of all imported and locally manufactured transport vehicles, engines, motors, machinery, instruments and apparatus, must be provided at the time of their sale.

The Turkish authorities have now published the following list of goods, which may be sold without documentation:

Harrows, spades, hoes and similar agricultural implements which are not composed of parts that are combined or may move separately and tools such as screw-drivers, spanners, chisels, adzes, hammers, saws, pincers, vices and files.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2497.)

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

The following amendments should be made to the Turkish Import lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 30, 1965 (pages 256-263) and August 13, 1965 (pages 382-384).

Global Import Quotas

Page No.	Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis No.	
262 & 383	388	—	Add $1,000,000 to this quota.
			New Quotas
	408	39.01 to 39.06	Only light reflecting plates used in traffic signals (for distribution among industrial establishments manufacturing traffic signals). (A new industrial quota of $15,000 is transferred to this item from Serial No. 388. The quota will be at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce).
	40	39.02.10	Liquid or paste products and other (except polyester plates, homopolymer polyvinyl acetate, their 'comopolymers' and copolymers) (for the manufacturers of accumulator separators). (A new industrial quota of $30,000 is transferred to this item from Serial No. 388. The quota will be at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce).

The description against quota Serial No. 407 (see amendment published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 5, 1965 (page 1129)) is corrected as follows:

Replace the text in brackets (except those modified and polyester resins and lakes) by (except lakes and alkyd resins and polyester resins, whether or not modified).

New Quotas

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Launching a new fashion . . . Trompe L'oeil 'fool-the-eye' Knits at the Designers' Convention, London. Mr. John Carr Doughty, a leading knitwear designer (right) and Mr. Dennis Clive, director of the United Kingdom Branch of the International Wool Secretariat discuss the new collection of 'Instant Wear' designed by John Carr Doughty. 'Trompe L'oeil' fashions will be on sale in 19 countries to launch new Wool Mark, machine washable yarns. I. & R. Morley will be bulk producing the collection in Great Britain.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = Annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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– final (Q)	8 Oct. 1965
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British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	9 July 1965
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ECGD Local Offices	This week
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